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PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS DAD "GO BROKE" AT MONTE CARLO

By EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK.

Monte Carlo.—Dear Uncle: I blush to write the name, Monte Carlo, at the head of a letter to anyone that is a Christian, or who believes in honesty and decency, and earning a living by the sweat of one's brow, for this place is the limit. If I should write anybody a letter from South Clark street, Chicago, the recipient would know I had gone wrong, and was located in the midst of a bad element, and the inference would be that I was the worst fakir, robber, hold-up man or assassin in the bunch.

The inference you must draw from the heading of this letter is that dad and I have taken all the degrees of badness and are now winding up our career by taking the last degree, before passing in our chips and committing suicide. Do you know what this place is, old man? Monaco is a principality, about six miles square, ruled by a prince, and the whole business of the country, for it is a "coun-

THERE WAS TO BE SOME FUN BESIDES THE WINNING OF MONEY, BECAUSE THEY TALKED OF GOING OUT IN THE PARK AND ON THE TERRACES • • • AND SEEING THE POOR DEVILS WHO HAD GONE BROKE COMMIT SUICIDE.

try" the same as though it had a king, is gambling. They have all the different kinds of gambling, from chuck-a-luck at two bits to roulette at a million dollars a minute. What started dad to come to Monte Carlo is more than I know, unless it was a new American he has got acquainted with, a fellow from North Dakota, that dad met at a sort of dance that he did not take me to. It seems there is a place in Paris where they go to see men and women dance—one of those dances where they kick so high that their feet hit the gas fixtures.

Well, all I know about it is that one Wednesday night dad said he felt as though it was his duty to go to prayer meeting, so he could say when he got home that in all the frivolities of a trip abroad, even in wicked Paris, he never neglected his church duties. I never was stuck on going to prayer meeting, so dad let me stay at the hotel and play pool with the cash register boy in the barroom, and dad took a hymn book and went out, looking pious as I ever saw him.

My, what a difference there was in dad in the morning. I woke up about daylight, and dad came into the room with a strange man, with spinach on his chin, and they began to dance, like they had seen the people dance at the show where they had passed the evening. They were undressed, except their underclothes, which were these combination suits, so when a man gets into them he is sealed up like a bologna, and he has to have help when he wants to get out to take a bath, and he has to have an outsider button him in with a button hook. Gee! I would rather be a sausage and done with it. Well, dad and this man from Dakota kicked high until dad caught by the ankle on a gas bracket, and the strange man got me up out of bed to help unloosen dad and get him down before he was black in the face. Finally we got dad down and then the two old codgers began to discuss a proposition to go to Monte Carlo to break the bank.

The Dakota man agreed that Americans had no right to be spending their own money doing Europe, when their genius was equal to the task of acquiring the money of the less intelligent foreign-

HE WOULD REACH OUT TO DAD FOR MORE MONEY, AND DAD WOULD REACH INTO ANOTHER POCKET AND DIG UP ANOTHER ROLL.

ers. He said they could go to Monte Carlo and by a system of gambling which he had used successfully in the Black Hills they could carry away all the money they could pile into sacks. The man said he would guarantee to break the bank if dad would put his money against his experience as a gambler, and they would divide the proceeds equally. Dad bit like a bass. He said he had always had an element of adventure in his makeup, and had always liked to take chances, and from what he had heard of the fabulous sums won and lost at Monte Carlo, he could see that if a syndicate could be formed that would win most of the time, he could see that there was more money in it than in any manufacturing enterprise, and he was willing to finance the scheme.

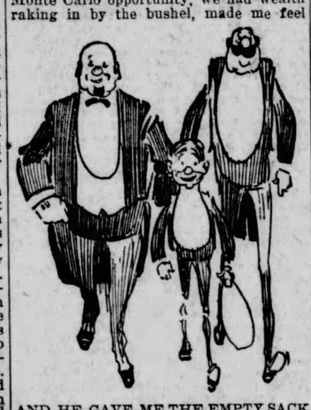
The Dakota man fairly hugged dad, and he told dad in confidence that they two could divide up money enough to make them richer than they ever dreamed of, and all the morning they discussed the plan, and made a list of things they would need to get away with the money. They provided themselves with canvas sacks to carry away the gold, and dad drew all his money out of the bank, and that evening we took a train for Monte Carlo. All the way here dad and his new friend chuckled over the sensation they would make among the gamblers, and I became real interested in the scheme. There was to be some fun besides the winning of the money, because they talked of going out in the park and on the terrances when they were tired of winning money, and seeing the poor devils who had gone broke commit suicide, as that is said to be one of the features of the place.

Well, we got a suite of rooms and the first day we looked over the place, and ate free banquets and saw how the people dressed and just looked prosperous and showed money on the slightest provocation, and got the hang of things. Dad was to go in the big gambling room in the afternoon and with his pockets fairly dropsical with money, and the Dakota man was to do the betting and dad was to hold one of the canvas bags, and when it was full we were to take it to our room and quit gambling for awhile, to give the bank a chance to raise more money. Dad insisted that his partner should lose a small bet once in awhile, so the bank should not get on to the fact that we had a cinch.

After luncheon we entered the big gambling room, in full-dress suits, and, by gosh! it was like a king's reception. There were hundreds of men and women, dressed for a party, and it did not seem like a gambling hell, except that there were piles of gold as big as stoves, on all the tables, and the guests were provided with silver rakes, with long handles, to rake in the money. Dad said in a whisper to the Dakota man: "What is the use of taking the trouble to run a gold mine, and get all dirtied up digging dirty nuggets, when you can get nice, clean gold, all coined, ready to spend, by betting right?" And then dad turned to me and he said. "Hennery, don't let the sight of this wealth make you avaricious. Don't be purse-proud when you find that your poor father, after years of struggle against adversity, and the machinations of designing men, has got next to the Pierpont Morgan class, and has money to buy railroads. Don't get excited when we begin to bag the money, but just act as though it was a regular thing with us to salt down our gold for winter, the same as we do our pork."

A count, or a duke, gave us nice seats, and rakes to haul in the money, a countess, with a low-necked dress, winked at dad when he reached into his pistol pocket and brought out a roll of bills and handed them to the Dakota man, who bought $500 worth of red chips, and when the man looked the roulette table over and put about a pint of chips on the red, dad choked up so he was almost black in the face, and began to perspire so I had to wipe my face with a handkerchief; the gambler rolled the wheel and when the ball stopped on the red, and dad did the raking and raked in a quart of chips, and dad shook hands with the Dakota man and said: "Pard, we have got 'em on the run," and reached for his sack to put in the first installment of acquired wealth, and the low-necked countess smiled a ravishing smile on dad, and dad looked as though he owned a brewery, and the Dakota man twisted his chin whiskers and acted like he was sorry for the Monte Carlo bank, I just got so faint with joy that I almost cried.

To think we had skinned along as economically as possible all our lives, and never made much money, and now, through this Dakota genius, and this Monte Carlo opportunity, we had wealth raking in by the bushel, made me feel



AND HE GAVE ME THE EMPTY SACK TO CARRY.

great, and I wondered why more people had not found out this faraway place, where people could become rich and prosperous in a day, if they had the nerve. I tell you, old man, it was great, and I was going to cable you to sell out your grocery for what you could get at forced sale and come here with the money, gamble and become a millionaire.

Monte Carlo (the next day).—My Dear Uncle Ezra: I do not know how to write you the sequel to this tragedy. After our Dakota partner, with the Black Hills system of beating a roulette game, had won the first bet, he never guessed the right color again, and dad had no more use for the rake. Every time he bet and lost, he would reach out to dad for more money, and dad would reach into another pocket and dig up another roll, and the countess would laugh and dad had to act as though he enjoyed losing money.

It was about dark when dad had fished up the last hundred dollars and it was gone before dad could wink back to the countess, then the Dakota man looked at dad for more, and dad shook his head and said it was all off, and they looked at each other a minute, and then we all three got up and went out in the park to see the people who had gone broke commit suicide, but there was not a revolver shot and dad and the Dakota man sat down on a seat and I looked at the moon.

Dad looked at the Dakota man and said: "You started me in all right. What happened to your system?" The Dakota man was silent for a moment, and then he pointed to me and said: "That imp of yours crossed his fingers every time I bet, except the first time. Dad called me to him, and he said: "Hennery, let this be a lesson to you. Never to cross your fingers. You have ruined your dad," and he turned his pockets inside out, and hadn't change for a dollar note, and he gave me the empty sack to carry, and we went to our suite of rooms, knowing we would be fired out into the cold world.

It will take a week to get money from the states, and we may be sent to the workhouse, as we are broke, and haven't got the means even to commit suicide. Don't tell ma. Yours,

HENNERY.

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"Drifting"

This is one of the finest poems of T. Buchanan Read, born in 1822, died in 1872. Recently Frederick J. Dreer, a Philadelphia artist, found among his papers this letter from Mr. Read, detailing how he came to write this poem:

Philadelphia, April 1, 1860.

My Dear Dreer: In answer to your kind inquiry about the poem called "Drifting," there is not much to be said in regard to the circumstances under which it was written, and these circumstances would scarcely seem to the casual reader to be very conducive to the poetic mind. But the weavers of verse produce their best fabrics frequently under the most apparently inauspicious surroundings, while on the contrary, they very often remain entirely mute among the scenes and influences which would naturally be thought the most favorable.

The mind of the poet is something like the mocking bird—it is silent while taking in the material for its future song—and it is chiefly when shut in and free from external influences that it gives utterance to the music which was stored away in the heart in more favorable moments.

The poem in question was the product of a most dreary day, while I was weatherbound in my room in Brooklyn, during the winter of 1859. The raw, gusty wind was driving the sleet against my window, and I was in one of those melancholy moods when it seemed that the freezing breath of the world—the busy, hard, money-getting world—was blowing its unsympathetic gusts against the very windows of my heart. In this state of mind my thought wandered away to Italy, and my imagination found relief in picturing scenes the very reverse of those with which I was surrounded. And thus, almost before I was aware of it, the poem entitled "Drifting" was written. Always yours most truly,

T. BUCHANAN READ.

Amid such surroundings as are portrayed in this letter Poe might have written "The Raven," Bryant "The Death of the Flowers" or Longfellow "The Rainy Day," but Read showed his great versatility of talent by having sought relief from his gloomy forebodings in "Sailing the Vesuvian bay" and producing "Drifting," one of the most beautiful pieces of wordpainting in the English language, which is as follows:

My soul today is far away,
Sailing the Vesuvian bay;
My winged boat, a bird afloat,
Swims round the purple peaks remote.

Round purple peaks it sails and seeks
Blue inlets and their crystal creeks,
Where high rocks throw, through deeps below,
A duplicated golden glow.

Far, vague and dim, the mountains swim,
While on Vesuvius' misty brim,
With outstretched hands the gray smoke stands,
O'erlooking the volcanic lands.

Here Ischia smiles o'er liquid miles
And yonder, bluest of the isles,
Calm Capri waits, her sapphire gates
Beguiling to her bright estates.

I heed not if my rippling skiff
Floats swift or slow from cliff to cliff;
With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

Under the walls where swells and falls
The bay's deep breast at intervals,
At peace I lie, blown softly by
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

The day so mild as heaven's own child,
With earth and ocean reconciled,
The airs I feel around me steal
Are murmuring to the murmuring keel.

Over the rail my hand I trail,
Within the shadow of the sail;
A joy intense, a cooling sense
Glides down my drowsy indolence.

With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Where summer sings and never dies.
O'ercelled with vines, she glows and shines
Among her future oils and wines.

Her children hid the cliffs amid
Are gamboling with the gamboling kid,
Or down the walls, with tipsy calls,
Laugh on the rocks and waterfalls.

The fisher's child, with tresses wild,
Unto the smooth, bright sand beguiled,
With glowing lips sings as she skips,
Or gazes at the far-off ships.

Yon deep bark goes where traffic blows;
From lands of sun to lands of snows;
This happier one its course is run
From lands of snow to lands of sun.

O happy ship, to rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at your lip;
O happy crew, my heart with you
Sails and sails and sings a new.

No more, no more the worldly shore
Upbraids me with its loud uproar,
With dreamful eyes my spirt lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

Five Pigs With But a Single Thought

The difficulties of animal photography are familiar to all photographers, amateur or professional. The accompanying photograph is doubtless one of the most remarkable of its kind in existence. It will be seen that there are five pigs in the group and that the attitude of each animal is practically the same. The success of the photographer is obviously due to the fact that the attention of all five pigs was engaged upon the same object, namely, the dinner, at the same time.

Latest Foe to Cyclists in Europe

The "dogs of war" have ceased to be a mere poetical expression, for in the present struggle in the far east they are being used both as scouts and hospital aids. As new ideas are put into use there naturally follows a more varied specialization of dogs. Nearly all of the armies of the world now use bicycles, and so a dog has been trained in Germany to attack cyclists. Here is shown the picture of a Great Dane trained to an astonishing proficiency in overtaking and overcoming the soldier on the bicycle, usually a dispatch bearer. Major Richardson, an English expert, recently gave an exhibition at Wimbleton under military patronage.

The animals appeared in canvas jackets with pockets for first aid appliances, with bells fastened to their collars to indicate their whereabouts. In addition, small barrels were fastened to their necks containing a stimulant for the wounded soldiers. It is the purpose of these dogs to precede ambulance parties in the field to assist in the search for wounded men, and in the display they traced members of a detachment of the Royal Army Medical Corps volunteers, both in the open and in the scrub, and men were constantly brought in by the search parties into the ambulance camp wearing the surgical bandages first applied in action.

The great powers are headed by Germany in the matter of cultivating the dog soldier, and here the collie, the pointer and the Airedale are preferred.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

Boll Weevil Trouble Due to Slaughter of Prairie Chickens.

One-tenth of the products of the farms of the United States is destroyed by insects, according to the reports from the agricultural department of the government at Washington, D. C.

One quail ate twenty-three pairs of weevils for breakfast, and this number, multiplied by 34,000,000, or the amount of weevils that would come from one pair of weevils in a year, would amount to 782,000,000 weevils that were destroyed in one morning by one quail.

These astounding statements were made at the Boys' High school last night by Prof. Frank Miller, president of the Audubon society, in a talk to about 150 boys on the subject of "Birds."

The boys of the high school, together with their friends, had been invited to attend the lecture, and the instruction received along the particular line handled by Prof. Miller was worth considerable to the lads.

In addition to the word pictures of the different birds as given, there were also stereopticon views shown that proved interesting as well as instructive.

Suspended from the platform on which Prof. Miller stood were several banners containing the following:

"Insects pest the planter and are food for the birds."

"One wild turkey will eat more insects in one day than can be stuffed into a metal form the size of the whole turkey."

"One pair of boll weevils will produce 34,000,000 descendants the first year."

In opening the subject taken, Prof. Miller said that it was such a vast one that he could talk for hours each night for a month and still not be able to go into the deepest parts thereof. He said that the advocates of protection for the birds presented two reasons why they should be protected. One reason was boys, and the other girls and women.

"While I do not intend going deep into the latter reason," said the speaker, "still I desire to say this much, and that is that the girls and women of this country are responsible for the destruction of more birds than are the boys and men. This is because of the fact that they desire the plumage of the birds for their hats, and their vanity is not satisfied until the most beautiful feathers are obtained.

"That the birds are not given proper protection is because of the fact that the legislatures fail to enact laws preventing the wanton destruction of them. They had rather the birds be on the dining tables of the members than save thousands of dollars annually to the farmers and fruit growers of this country.

"Birds are nature's aid in the removal of pests, and one bird alone will eat on an average 2,400 insects each year. This fact, when it is taken into consideration that each insect will be the direct cause of thousands of others coming into the world to be of trouble to the farmer, is sufficient alone to have the legislative members throughout the country enact laws that will prevent the wanton destruction of insectivorous birds.

"The loss of birds from the fields and woods is a great public disaster, and can only be remedied by the passage of laws that will prevent the killing of them by the thousands, as is now done annually."

The boys of the high school appeared to be interested greatly in the address of Prof. Miller, and replied to his questions rapidly and with accuracy. They were able to name thirty-seven different varieties of birds common in the state of Louisiana, and Mr. Miller remarked to them that this was just eleven more than the members of the normal school were able to name to him last week.

Particular attention was paid to the boll weevil now prevalent in the southwestern states, and in exhibiting to the boys a specimen of the prairie hen, now almost extinct, he said that it was his opinion that the farmers of that section would not now be troubled with this destructive insect but for the fact that the bird had been slaughtered until few were left.

At the conclusion of his address Prof. Miller was applauded heartily by those present, and asked to leave his specimens in the school building, that they might be examined and studied by those who desired to do so.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SOLDIERS TWO INCHES HIGH

The "doll army" in the Paris Army Muscum contains 19,000 figures of soldiers about two inches high in five great cases. The armor and uniform of every military branch are represented with the utmost exactitude. The picturesque work occupied the lifetime of an old Alsatian, who fought under the "Little Corporal."

PROFIT IN POLITENESS

One Instance Where Courtesy Might Actually Have Paid in Dollars.

Colonel John Boyd, one of the best known gentlemen in Washington and one of the most popular, lifted himself from poverty to independence by an act of courtesy, says the Saturday Evening Post.

In his own home one evening recently he narrated the incident quietly and unpretentiously.

"I was an assistant doorkeeper for the house of representatives in 1871. As I came through the swinging doors of the house one afternoon I observed a large man of businesslike demeanor conversing with another assistant doorkeeper, and I heard the large man saying: 'I am very anxious to find Senator Sargent of California.'

"The assistant doorkeeper answered: 'Senators are to be found at the other end of the capitol. It is none of our business at this end where the senators go.'

"'I am aware of that,' replied the large man, 'and I have had the senate wing searched, and have been advised to seek the senator over at this end of the capitol. Can you aid me in any way?'

"'No, I can't,' was the answer. 'I have trouble enough at this end looking after the representatives.'

"The large man was turning to go away, when I touched him on the shoulder and said: 'You are evidently a business man from California, and as that is a long journey I will try to help you. What this gentleman has told you is true; we are not obliged to look for senators; but I believe that I can help you if you will be kind enough to occupy my chair by this door while I am away.'

"Thanking me very earnestly, the large man sat down, and I hurried off, looking for the California representatives, and soon ascertained that they were all assembled in the restaurant, and that Senator Sargent was dining with them. I whispered to the senator, telling him what manner of man was seeking him, and he immediately arose, excused himself to the representatives, and went with me. The large man was greeted very cordially by the senator, and they went together to the restaurant to join the other Californians. Before going the large man asked me if I could call at his hotel at 8 o'clock that evening, and I answered that I could do so. He then gave me his card, saying: 'I will thank you to be prompt.

"I was struck dumb with amazement when I read on the card, in fine script, the words 'Collis P. Huntington, California.' It was the great railroad builder, the pioneer of Pacific railroads. That night I was ushered into his room exactly at 8 o'clock. The large man gripped my hand most cordially, saying:

"'I observe that you can as easily be prompt as polite. I want to know what salary you are receiving.'

"'I am paid $1,000 per annum.'

"'I want you to go to work for me at $1,800 per annum, and I need you right away.'

"'But am I capable? Can I do the work?'

"'That has been investigated by me, and you will fill the bill. Do you accept?'

"I accepted at once, and resigned from the house on the following day. Mr. Huntington wanted information concerning pending legislation, a matter with which I was very familiar, and all I had to do was to write occasional letters and keep him informed. My salary was gradually and voluntarily increased, and, in fact, my fortune was made from that time on. And I found my employer a great, big, lovable man, too."

THE WORRY WRINKLE.

It is not always age that make these disagreeable furrows across our forehead and round our eyes. There are some grandmothers whose faces have hardly a wrinkle, and some granddaughters whose brows are as seamed as they might be at 60.

Time is not responsible for these vexing little lines. A good many of them may be charged up against worry. If one gets in the way of fretting over everything that has gone wrong, and everything one thinks likely to go wrong, the record upon one's face will be as plain as print. Bad temper makes a mark which is hard to erase, and is far uglier than the lines the happy years bring.—Chicago Journal.

In St. Petersburg.

"If I give you a constitution," said the czar to the Zemstvos. "I want one thing distinctly understood. And that is"—he glanced wearily at a map of Manchuria—"that it does not follow the flag."—Cleveland Leader.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

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CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

After what seemed an age to Monty, the "Flitter," in tow of the freighter "Glencoe," arrived at Southampton. The captain of the freight boat was a thrifty Scotchman whose ship was traveling with a light cargo and he was not, therefore, averse to taking on a tow. But the thought of salvage had caused him to ask a high price for the service and Monty, after a little attempt at bargaining, had agreed. The price was fifty thousand dollars, and the young man believed more than ever that everything was ruled by a wise Providence, which had not deserted him. His guests were heartsick when they heard the figure, but were as happy as Monty at the prospect of reaching land again.

The "Glencoe" made several stops before Southampton was finally reached on the 28th of August, but when the English coast was sighted everyone was too eager to go ashore to begrudge the extra day. Dan DeMille asked the entire party to become his guests for a week's shooting trip in Scotland, but Monty vetoed the plan in the most decided manner.

"We sail for New York on the fastest boat," said Monty, and hurried off to learn the sailings and book his party. The first boat was to sail on the 30th and he could only secure accommodations for twelve of his guests. The rest were obliged to follow a week later. This was readily agreed to and Bragdon was left to see to the necessary repairs on the "Flitter" and arrange for her homeward voyage. Monty gave Bragdon fifteen thousand dollars for this purpose and extracted a solemn promise that the entire amount would be used.

"But it won't cost half of this," protested Bragdon.

"You will have to give these people a good time during the week and—well—you have promised that I shall never see another penny of it. Some day you'll know why I do this," and Monty felt easier when his friend agreed to abide by his wishes.

He discharged the "Flitter's" crew, with five months' pay and the reward promised on the night of Peggy's rescue, which was productive of touching emotions. Captain Perry and his officers never forgot the farewell of the prodigal, nor could they hide the regret that marked their weather-beaten faces.

Plans to dispose of his household goods and the balance of his cash in the short time that would be left after he arrived in New York occupied Monty's attention, and most men would have given up the scheme as hopeless. But he did not despair. He was still game, and he prepared for the final plunge with grim determination.

"There should have been a clause in Jones' conditions about 'weather permitting,'" he said to himself. "A shipwrecked mariner should not be expected to spend a million dollars."

The division of the party for the two sailings was tactfully arranged by Mrs. DeMille. The Valentines chaperoned the "second table" as "Subway" Smith called those who were to take the later boat, and she herself looked after the first lot. Peggy Gray and Monty Brewster were in the DeMille party. The three days in England were marked by unparalleled extravagance on Monty's part. One of the local hotels was subsidized for a week, although the party only stayed for luncheon, and the Cecil in London was a gainer by several thousand dollars for the brief stop there. It was a careworn little band that took Monty's special train for Southampton and embarked two days later. The "rest cure" that followed was welcome to all of them and Brewster was especially glad that his race was almost run.

Swiftly and steadily the liner cut down the leagues that separated her from New York. Fair weather and fair cheer marked her course, and the soft, balmy nights were like seasons of fairyland. Monty was cherishing in his heart the hope inspired by Peggy's action on the night of the storm. Somehow it brought a small ray of light to his clouded understanding and he found joy in keeping the flame alive religiously if somewhat doubtfully. His eyes followed her constantly, searching for the encouragement that the very blindness of love had hidden from him. forever tormenting himself with fears and hopes and fears again. Her happiness and vivacity puzzled him—he was often annoyed, he was now and then seriously mystified.

Four days out from New York, then three days, then two days, and then Brewster began to feel the beginning of the final whirlwind in profligacy clouding him oppressively, ominously, unkindly. Down in his state room he drew new estimates, new calculations, and tried to balance the old ones so that they appeared in the light most favorable to his designs. Going over the statistics carefully, he estimated that the cruise, including the repairs and the return of the yacht to New York, would cost him $210,000 in round figures. One hundred and thirty-three days marked the length of the voyage when reckoned by time and, as near as he could get at it, the expense had averaged $1,580 a day. According to the contract, he was to pay for the yacht, exclusive of the cuisine and personal service. And he had found it simple enough to spend the remaining $1,080. There were days, of course, when fully $5,000 disappeared, and there were others on which he spent much less than $1,000, but the average was secure. Taking everything into consideration, Brewster found that his forture had dwindled to a few paltry thousands in addition to the proceeds which would come to him from the sale of his furniture. On the whole he was satisfied.

The landing in New York and the separation which followed were not entirely merry. Every discomfort was forgotten and the travelers only knew that the most wonderful cruise since that of the ark had come to an end. There was not one who would not have been glad to begin it again the next day.

Immediately after the landing Brewster and Gardner were busy with the details of settlement. After clearing up all of the obligations arising from the cruise, they felt the appropriateness of a season of reflection. It was a difficult moment—a moment when undelivered reproofs were in the air. But Gardner seemed much the more melancholy of the two.

Piles of newspapers lay scattered about the floor of the room in which they sat. Every one of them contained sensational stories of the prodigal's trip, with pictures, incidents and predictions. Monty was pained, humiliated and resentful, but he was honest enough to admit the justification of much that was said of him. He read bits of it here and there and then threw the papers aside hopelessly. In a few weeks they would tell another story, and quite as emphatically.

"The worst of it, Monty, is that you are the next thing to being a poor man," groaned Gardner. "I've done my best to economize for you here at home, as you'll see by these figures, but nothing could possibly balance the extravagances of this voyage. They are simply appalling."

With the condemnation of his friends ringing in his troubled brain, with the sneers of acquaintances to distress his pride, with the jibes of the comic papers to torture him remorselessly, Brewster was fast becoming the most miserable man in New York. Friends of former days gave him the cut direct, clubmen ignored him or scorned him openly, women chilled him with the iciness of unspoken reproof, and all the world was hung with shadows. The doggedness of despair kept him up, but the strain that pulled down on him was so relentless that the struggle was losing its equality. He had not expected such a home-coming.

Compared with his former self, Monty was now almost a physical wreck, haggard and defiant, a shadow of the once debonair young New Yorker, an object of pity and scorn. Ashamed and despairing, he had almost lacked the courage to face Mrs. Gray. The consolation he once gained through her he now denied himself and his suffering, peculiar as it was, was very real. In absolute recklessness he gave dinner after dinner, party after party, all on a most lavish scale, many of his guests laughing at him openly while they enjoyed his hospitality. The real friends remonstrated, pleaded, did everything within their power to check his awful rush to poverty, but without success; he was not to be stopped.

At last the furniture began to go, then the plate, then all the priceless bric-a-brac. Piece by piece it disappeared until the apartments were empty and he had squandered almost all of the $40,350 arising from the sales. The servants were paid off, the apartmens relinquished, and he was beginning to know what it meant to be "on his uppers." At the banks he ascertained that the interest on his moneys amounted to $19,140.86. A week before the 23d of September, the whole million was gone, including the amounts won in Lumber and Fuel and other luckless enterprises. He still had about $17,000 of his interest money in the banks, but he had a billion pangs in his heart—the interest on his improvidence.

He found some delight in the discovery that the servants had robbed him of not less than $3,500 worth of his belongings, including the Christmas presents that he in honor could not have sold. His only encouragement came from Grant and Ripley, the lawyers. They inspired confidence in his lagging brain by urging him on to the end, promising brightness thereafter. Swearengen Jones was as mute as the mountains in which he lived. There was no word from him, there was no assurance that he would approve of what had been done to obliterate Edwin Peter Brewster's legacy.

Dan DeMille and his wife implored Monty to come with them to the mountains before his substance was gone completely. The former offered him money, employment, rest and security if he would abandon the course he was pursuing. Up in Fortieth street Peggy Gray was grieving her heart out and he knew it. Two or three of those whom he had considered friends refused to recognize him in the street in this last trying week, and it did not even interest him to learn that Miss Barbara Drew was to become a duchess before the winter was gone. Yet he found some satisfaction in the report that one Hampton of Chicago had long since been dropped out of the race.

One day he implored the faithful Bragdon to steal the Boston terriers. He could not and would not sell them and he dared not give them away. Bragdon dejectedly appropriated the dogs and Brewster announced that some day he would offer a reward for their return and "no questions asked."

He took a suite of rooms in a small hotel and was feverishly planning the overthrow of the list torturing thousands. Bragdon lived with him and the "Little Sons of the Rich" stood loyally ready to help him when he uttered the first cry of want. But even this establishment had to be abandoned at last. The old rooms in Fortieth street were still open to him and though he quailed at the thought of making them a refuge, he faced the ordeal in the spirit of a martyr.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE PROMISE OF THRIFT.

"Monty, you are breaking my heart," was the first and only appeal Mrs. Gray ever made to him. It was two days before the twenty-third and it did not come until after the "second-hand store" men had driven away from her door with the bulk of his clothing in their wagon. She and Peggy had seen little of Brewster, and his nervous restlessness alarmed them. His return was the talk of the town. Men tried to shun him, but he persistently wasted some portion of his fortune on his unwilling subjects. When he gave $5,000 in cash to a Home for Newsboys, even his friends jumped to the conclusion that he was mad. It was his only gift to charity and he excused his motive in giving at this time by recalling Sedgwick's injunction to "give sparingly to charity." Everything was gone from his thoughts but the overpowering eagerness to get rid of a few troublesome thousands. He felt like an outcast, a pariah, a hated object that infected everyone with whom he came in contact. Sleep was almost impossible, eating was a farce; he gave elaborate suppers which he did not touch. Already his best friends were discussing the advisability of putting him in a sanitarium where his mind might be preserved. His case was looked upon as peculiar in the history of mankind; no writer could find a parallel, no one could imagine a comparison.

Mrs. Gray met him in the hallway of her home as he was nervously pocketing the $60 he had received in payment for his clothes. Her face was like that of a ghost. He tried to answer her reproof, but the words would not come, and he fled to his room, locking the door after him. He was at work there on the transaction that was to record the total disappearance of Edwin Brewster's million—his final report to Swearingen Jones, executor of James Sedgewick's will. On the floor were bundles of packages, carefully wrapped and tied, and on the table was the long sheet of white paper on which the report was being drawn. The packages contained receipts—thousands upon thousands of them—for the dollars he had spent in less than a year. They were there for the inspection of Searengen Jones, faithfully and honorably kept—as if the old westerner would go over in detail the countless documents.

He had the accounts balanced up to the hour. On the long sheet lay the record of his ruthlessness, the epitaph of a million. In his pocket was exactly $73.08. This was to last him for less than forty-eight hours and—then it would go to join the rest. It was his plan to visit Grant & Ripley on the afternoon of the twenty-second and to read the report to them, in anticipation of the meeting with Jones on the day following.

Just before noon, after his encounter with Mrs. Gray, he came down stairs and boldly, for the first time in days, sought out Peggy. There was the old smile in his eyes and the old heartiness in his voice when he came upon her in the library. She was not reading. Books, pleasures and all the joys of life had fled from her mind and she thought only of the disaster that was coming to the boy she had always loved. His heart smote him as he looked into the deep, somber, frightened eyes, running over with love for him.

"Peggy, do you think I'm worth anything more from your mother? Do you think she will ask me to live here any longer?" he asked, steadily, taking her hand in his. Hers was cold, his as hot as fire. "You know what you said away off yonder somewhere, that she'd let me live here if I deserved it. I am a pauper, Peggy, and I'm afraid I'll—I may have to get down to drugery again. Will she turn me out? You know I must have somewhere to live. Shall it be the poorhouse? Do you remember saying one day that I'd end in the poorhouse?"

She was looking into his eyes, dreading what might be seen in them. But there was no gleam of insanity there, there was no fever; instead there was the quiet smile of the man who is satisfied with himself and the world. His voice bore traces of emotion, but it was the voice of one who has perfect control of his wits.

"Is it all—gone, Monty?" she asked, almost in a whisper.

"Here is the residue of my estate," he said, opening his purse with steady fingers. "I'm back to where I left off a year ago. The million is gone and my wings are clipped." Her face was white, her heart was in the clutch of ice. How could he be so clam about it when for him she was suffering such agony? Twice she started to speak, but her voice failed her. She turned slowly and walked to the window, keeping her back to the man who smiled so sadly and yet so heartlessly.

"I didn't want the million, Peggy," he went on. "You think as the rest do, I know, that I was a fool to act as I did. It would be rank idiocy on my part to blame you any more than the others for thinking as you do. Appearances are against me, the proof is overwhelming. A year ago I was called a man, today they are stripping me of every claim to that distinction. The world says I am a fool, a dolt, almost a criminal—but no one believes I am a man. Peggy, will you feel better toward me if I tell you that I am going to begin life all over again? It will be a new Monty Brewster that starts out again in a few days, or, if you will, it shall be the old one—the Monty you once knew."

"The old Monty?" she murmured softly, dreamily. 'It would be good to see him—so much better than to see the Monty of the last year."

"And, in spite of all I have done, Peggy, you will stand by me? You won't desert me, like the rest? You'll be the same Peggy of the other days?" he cried, his calmness breaking down.

"How can you ask? Why should you doubt me ?"

For a moment they stood silent, each looking into the heart of the other, each seeing the beginning of a new day.

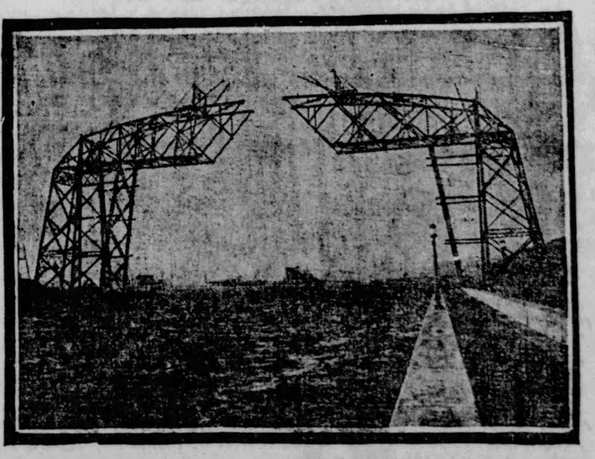
"Child." his voice trembled dangerously. "I—I wonder if you care enough for me to—to—" but he could only look the question.

"To start all over again with you?" she whispered.

"Yes—to trust yourself to the prodigal who has returned. Without you, child, all the rest would be as the husks. Peggy, I want you—you! You do love me—I can see it in your eyes, I can feel it in your presence."

"How long you have been in realizing it," she said pensively as she stretched out her arms to him. For many minutes

Curious Bridge Construction



There is in process of construction across the United States ship canal at Duluth, Minn., a bridge which will be the first of its kind in the United States. This aerial bridge when completed will be an imposing structure. From the lowest point of the trusswork it is 135 feet to the water line and 185 feet from the highest point to the water line. The distance spanned is 381 feet 6 inches. The car, which will be suspended from the truss by stiff cables, will be 12 feet above the water line when in motion. The size of the car is 30 by 50 feet and its capacity 65 tons. The cost of this bridge will be about $108,000 and the annual cost of maintenance will be about $8,000. The bridge is built to withstand a wind velocity of seventy miles an hour. It was built in accordance with an agreement for free ferry service made by the city some twenty years ago in consideration of a grant of right of way for the ship canal.

he held her close, finding a beautiful peace in the world again.

"How long have you really cared?" he asked in a whisper.

"Always, Monty; all my life."

"And I, too, child, all my life. I know it now; I've known it for months. Oh, what a fool I was to have wasted all this love of yours and all this love of mine. But I'll not be a profligate in love, Peggy. I'll not squander an atom of it, dear, as long as I live."

"And we will build a greater love, Monty, as we build the new life together. We never can be poor while we have love as a treasure."

"You won't mind being poor with me?" he asked.

"I can't be poor with you," she said simply.

"And I might have let all this escape me," he cried fervently. "Listen, Peggy—we will start together, you as my wife and my fortune. You shall be all that is left to me of the past. Will you marry me the day after tomorrow? Don't say no, dearest. I want to begin on that day. At seven in the morning, dear? Don't you see how good the start will be?"

And he pleaded so ardently and so earnestly that he won his point even though she could not understand. She was not to learn until afterward his object in having the marriage take place on the morning of September 23d, two hours before the time set for the turning over of the Sedgwick millions. If all went well they would be Brewster's millions before twelve o'clock, and Peggy's life of poverty would cover no more than three hours of time. She believed him worth a lifetime of poverty. So they would start the new life with one possession—love.

Peggy rebelled against his desire to spend the seventy dollars that still remained but he was firm in his determination. They would dine and drive together and see all of the old life that was left—on seventy dollars. Then on the next day they would start all over again. There was one rude moment of dismay when it occurred to him that Peggy might be considered an "asset" if she became his wife before nine o'clock. But he realized at once that it was only demanded of him that he be penniless and that he possess no object that had been acquired through the medium of Edwin Peter Brewster's money. Surely this wife who was not to come to him until his last dollar was gone could not be the product of an old man's legacy. But so careful was he in regard to the transaction that he decided to borrow money of Joe Bragdon to buy the license and to pay the minister's fee. Not only would he be penniless on the day of settlement but he would be in debt. So changed was the color of the world to him now that even the failure to win Sedgwick's millions could not crush out the new life and the new joy that had come to him with the winning of Peggy Gray.

(To be continued.)

$25,000 A WEEK FOR THREE WEEKS

At the recent San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America, made an address imploring the delegates to aid the operatives on strike in Fall River by voting to levy an assessment of one cent a week for three weeks for every member of a labor organization affiliated with the federation. Delegate Driscoll, of Boston, offered the motion. It was carried unanimously amid great cheers. Many delegates arose in their seats and on behalf of their organizations offered checks or cash as the share of their organizations. Figuring on a basis of a membership of 2,000,000, it is estimated that aid to the extent of $25,000 a week will be given to the strikers.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF LIGHTNING

One of the fantastic tricks which lightning plays upon its unfortunate victims is a kind of flashlight photography. There are numerous instances of this which are more or less "authenticated," but they seem almost too wonderful to be believed. One of these is of a young man in New Jersey who was struck by lightning and was taken in an ambulance to the hospital at once. There seemed to be no wound except a small mark on the back, but while the doctors and nurses were examining him a picture began to develop on the skin. Soon before the wondering eyes of the watchers appeared a perfect picture of the figure of Christ nailed to the cross. The explanation is that on the wall opposite the body on which the young man lay was the picture which was reproduced in his skin.

Another instance is of a man who was struck by lightning, and on his chest were red marks resembling the tree with all its branches under which the man was standing when he was killed. From France comes the story of a peasant girl who was driving a cow from the pasture when she was overtaken by a storm, and she and the cow took refuge under a tree. A bolt killed the cow and stunned the girl. When she recovered consciousness she found on her chest a picture of the cow she had been driving.

The chatelaine of the castle of Benatonnaire was sitting in a chair in her salon when the chateau was struck by lightning. She was quite uninjured, but on the back of her dress was found a perfect copy of the chair on which she had been sitting, down to its minutest ornament. These are a few of the many strange pranks which lightning plays upon us.

THE ART OF RESTING.

To understand how to rest is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be learned if one will give one's mind to it, but the former is an act some people never acquire.

Rest necessitates change of scene and acuvities. Lounging is very often tiring, sleeping is not always restful, and sitting down with nothing to do is simply to invoke weariness. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties, and to direct the thoughts into a new channel.

The woman who is weary and heavy laden with care finds relief in active employment with freedom from responsibility. The brain worker generally finds her best rest in playing hard. Rest may be found in many different ways, but it is quite a mistake to expect to find it in idleness.—Baltimore Herald.

Economical.

Mr. Brown—Shall we have to buy new woolen underwear for all of the boys this year?

Mrs. Brown—No, dear. Yours have shrunk so they just fit John; John's shrunk so they just fit Jimmy; Jimmy's shrunk to fit Willie, and Willie's are just snug on the baby. You are the only one that needs new ones!—Detroit Free Press.

A CALL TO THE MOUNTAINS.

(A letter to John Burroughs from R. W. Gilder.)

I called you once to the sea,
Come now to the mountains;
Climb the earth's ramparts with me,
Drink deep at her fountains.

On the food that you love make merry;
Forget grind and grief
In the red and tang of the berry,
The bronze of the leaf.

Chestnuts are ripe on the bough,
And the burs all are bursting;
For a tramp with you, John, I vow!
I am hungering and thirsting.

Come, John, or you'll be to blame;
The birds wait your bidding.
One of them, hearing your name,
Flashed forth from its hiding.

See, it is searching for you—
On the bare bough rocking;
Pecking, and looking askew,
Its small head cocking.

And yonder a gray wing flitters;
A great hawk scars.
The lakelet gleams and glitters;
The high wind roars.

Nearer, from field and thicket,
Come musical calls;
The tinkling clear note of the cricket,
Chime of ripples and falls.

From the meadow far up to the height
The leaves all are turning;
By the time you have come to the sight
The world will be blazing and burning.

John of Birds, tarry not till
The first wild snow flurry;
Voices of forest and hill
Cry hurry and hurry!

—The Critic.

POSTAL CARDS AS NEWS.

Through the enterprise of a newsdealer a new use has been found for the ubiquitous postal card. When the recent attack of the Baltic fleet upon the Hull trawlers was the news of the day this man had an inspiration which he lost no time in putting into effect. Within twenty-four hours after the damaged vessels had returned to port printing machines were running hundreds of thousands of pictorial post cards illustrating the effect of the Russian shells upon the vessels and the fishermen. Street venders were soon out with huge packets of these cards which they disposed of in no time. Every stationer's shop in the country soon received its share of these cards, though, owing to the great demand, they were a week behind the news. Within a few days more than 1,000,000 of these cards had been disposed of. Such incidents being, as they are, of general interest, are veritable gold mines to the dealers.

Royal visits always make sales for these cards. When the king and queen of Portugal made their recent visit to England they were met at every turn by the all pervasive post card bearing pictures of them. Some $25,000 was netted during the tour from the sale of these cards. It is needless to say that the success of most cards demands that they shall be on sale when the subjects which they depict are at the high water mark of interest.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

H. Hollenback, of Boulder Creek, Cal., was kicked over a 200-foot precipice by his mule, but 50 feet down fell into a large woodrat's nest in a redwood tree, 150 feet from the ground. There he stayed until a party of rescuers got him down with ropes.

Two San Francisco policemen have confessed to accepting bribes from Chinamen to allow gambling games to run.

At the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, this year, there will be a shallow lake, about 200 acres in area, which will contain all kinds of fish, and be illuminated by 125,000 electric lights, so that the fish will be visible as they swim around.

A Japanese newspaper, printed in Honolulu, says that a Japanese company is engaged regularly in shipping women to San Francisco, where they are held in virtual slavery. The passports required by the American immigration authorities are used over and over again.

Paderewski, during his recent season in San Francisco, sold his signatures at $1 each, with a bar of his music at $2, toward his share of the fund for the erection of a monument to Chopin in Poland.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bailey, of San Francisco, while traveling in their automobile in Santa Barbara county, suddenly came upon a thousand wild cattle on the road. They forced their way through, crowding the cattle to right and left, but, for a time, they and the herders expected to see the auto upset and wrecked by the excited animals.

A wealthy eastern tourist lost in an electric car at Los Angeles a purse containing $5.026. Upon the conductor, who found and returned it, he bestowed, after carefully counting the money, a reward of two dimes.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE ROARING OF A DOVE.

Unlike the quail, the dove limits her brood to a couple only—and for good reason. How could she and her faithful mate nourish a dozen or twenty infants at one time from their personal and private resources? Young doves are nurslings, as are most seed-eating birds. The warm, milky fluid is poured straight into the open mouths of the clamoring young as often as it can be produced or prepared. What would a pair of turtle doves do with a dozen to feed after this manner every hour! And at meal time, writes Elisabeth Grinnell, in the Sunset Magazine, a constant sound is produced described by Bottom to Quince in "Midsummer Night's Dream," where he says: "But I will aggravate my voice so that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove." If the huntsmen are doubtful as to there being young in doves' nests after midsummer let them sit down in a woodlot and listen as did Shakespeare, and they will hear the gentle roar mentioned.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

I made an idol of the night
And watched her coming with delight,
So pure and fair, adown the brake,
When, like all idols that we make,
Night fell!

I made my suit unto the day,
And swore I'd be her liege alway;
But, ah, in vain my lips did woo!
Just then, by all the gospels true,
The day declined!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady"

Elisabeth Ayres.

Rosie O'Grady unbent from her stooping posture and looked up from her cleaning at the sound of high heels clicking down the passage, and the swish, swish of silken skirts. Rosie loved to hear this rustle of hidden silk. It represented to her everything that was rich and elegant and desirable. It represented to her everything which she was not and opened a world of fashion and luxury upon which her fancy played and lingered.

Rosie divided the women who passed her during the day into two classes; those who wore silk petticoats and those who did not. The wearers of silk were "toney folks," the others were not worth noticing. Rosie was only a scrub girl but she had her ideas about things and was decided in her opinions. Her employment did not require much brain exercise so while she scrubbed and rubbed and polished she watched the passing show and forgot her lowly occupation.

The scene of Rosie's labors was a long, electric-lighted, tunnel-like passage that intersected one of Boston's hotels from the front to the rear. The passage was an afterthought in the construction of the building, so it twisted and wound from the ladies' parlors at the front, to the door at the back, which led directly into the heart of the theatre and shopping districts, and thus removed the inconvenience of walking around the block from the main entrance of the hotel.

Early morning found Rosie at her post before there were many abroad she considered worthy of her notice. These would have been uninteresting hours but for a certain compensation. At ten o'clock, or thereabouts, the click of heels and the rustle Rosie loved to hear, began. Until this time arrived, she occupied herself near the street entrance of the passage, apparently engrossed in her work, but in reality more engrossed in the clear notes of a whistle that came from the other side of the door.

An attendant of the hotel stood there ready to open the door for those who wished to pass through, and he occupied his dull moments by whistling, cultivating a mellifluous trill which, to Rosie's mind, was "just like a burd."

Rosie had a great admiration for the broad-shouldered Patrick, and Patrick was not averse to the incense she burned before his shrine, though he secretly considered a scrub-girl beneath his serious attention, preferring to bestow his favors upon showier young women. However during the early part of the day he had little to do, and for the sake of diversion he occasionally put his head inside the passageway to indulge in a moment's playful conversation with Rosie. While he talked she scrubbed the harder, scarcely saying more than "Aw, come off, now," in answer to his pleasantries, but when his back was turned and his clear whistle was trilling and shrilling the popular airs Rosie rested from her labors to listen blushing deeply, darkly red, when Patrick, who watched the effect of his music on Rosie from the corner of one of his eyes, turned his whistle into:

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady,
My beautiful rose,"

thereby becoming extremely personal.

From the click of heels and the swish of skirts whose sound the narrow passage accentuated, Rosie had picked out one step and rustle she knew from afar. The heels clicked so lightly and so joyously, and the hidden silk rustled like music to Rosie because of her fondness for it wearer. The girl of Rosie's supreme admiration was evidently one of good fortune's favorites, and the world seemed brighter when she passed, with buoyant poise and the lightness of her spirit reflected from her face. She came to stay at the hotel frequently and more than any other she filled Rosie's ideal of a "rale lady."

When she was in the house and the hour approached for her morning appearance, Rosie, forsaking Patrick's vicinity gravitated toward the ladies' parlors to watch for the coming of her ideal. She made a sunny spot in Rosie's life, never failing to give her a pleasant word and smile of greeting when they met.

"Luke at the wee feet of her, the foine clothes of her, an' the swate way wid her! She's a darlin' an' so stylish!" Rosie exclaimed to herself in a rapture of appreciation.

The Ideal's arrival for a stay at the hotel was a season of rejoicing for Rosie.

"An' how long do you be stayin' this time?" she would ask, with her mouth stretched into a smile that almost wreathed her up-tilted nose. "It's the sun that's shinin' brighter and the smell of the roses that's swate in the air when you do be wid us," she flattered, shamelessly.

"Rosie, Rosie you've kissed the Blarney stone," the Ideal would answer, with a pleased, little laugh.

Sometimes Rosie saw the Ideal coming and going with a young gentleman and after awhile she discovered it was often the same young gentleman in devoted attendance.

"They do be swateheartin', I'm believin'," Rosie thought, and sighed wistfully at the remembrance of Patrick's indifferent treatment. "If I only had a silk petticoat, maybe I could take him wid me illigant rustle," she said to herself, quite innocent of guile.

Rosie had an ambition to rustle through the passage like one of the "rale ladies" she so admired. Having full knowledge of the discrepancy between her generously substantial feet and French-heeled shoes, she did not aspire to these, but a silk petticoat was within range of the possible and the possession of this bit of lingerie was her desire and ambition. She had priced silk skirts of gorgeous designs at the shops and was "saving up" a few pennies at a time, with the hope of some day being able to gratify her longing. She scorned the near-silk substitutes within reach of her purse.

"It's the killin' rustle I do be wantin'," she confessed.

Sometimes dreams come true. Rosie's dream came true and her little vanity was gratified. Even after her work was finished for the day, when the Ideal was in the city, she haunted the passage-way, dust-cloth in hand, to watch her passing to and fro. One day the Ideal stopped to speak with her. Her eyes were alight and she was tense with happiness and excitement.

"Rosie," she said, "I'm getting ready to be married soon, and I want to give you a present to celebrate my wedding. What would you rather have if you could have anything you wanted?"

Without hesitation, Rosie answered, "I could do fine wid a silk petticoat."

As Rosie said afterward in relating the story, "the wurds hopped right out of me mouth widout waitin' to say 'if you plase."

"SHE'S A DARLIN' AN' SO STYLISH!"

ROSIE COMMENCED HER ROYAL PROGRESS.

Rosie had her silk petticoat and it possessed a capacity for rustling that was something prodigious. Her first "afternoon off" she went to her home and put on her bit of purple. Rosie's estimation of herself increased in proportion with her elegance, and she walked with an air of importance that gave her a stately tread and slow.

She felt aggrieved at the noise in the streets that drowned the rustle of her skirt, and knowing well where it would make itself most loudly heard, she went to the hotel. Confident in the style of her appearance, she walked through the front entrance. She stopped to view herself complacently in the parlor mirrors where she adjusted her hat and hair, pressed her hands downward about her waist to give herself the long, straight effect, shook out her skirts and commenced her royal progress down the long, winding passage.

The walls gave back the swish of her skirts as she passed and there never was sweeter music to Rosie's ears. The reality was even better than her expectation and it was a Rosie bittten with pride who approached the door where Patrick was standing.

It was a warm day and the door was open. Patrick's back was toward Rosie and he was whistling cheerily when he heard the rustle of her garments and turned to see who and what was coming.

The careless whistle trailed away into a prolonged shrill of astonishment which ended in a descending scale. On came Rosie, bearing herself with an aloofness bred of her consciousness of fine clothes. Patrick raised his hat respectfully.

"It's a fine day, Miss O'Grady," he greeted.

"It is thot." Rosie responded, and swept on.

Patrick gave an awkward little hop to catch the step and walked a short distance by her side.

"You're lookin' the rale thing today, Miss O'Grady," he complimented.

Rosie felt her cheeks grow hot under his admiring gaze and suffered an attack of shyness.

"Rosie," Patrick went on softly, "Will you go to the theayter with me this evenin'?"

And Rosie, recovering her dignity, answered graciously, "Wid pleasure."

Patrick lifted his hat again and returned to his station. He gazed after Rosie's vanishing form reflectively.

Piercingly high and clear rose his whistle:

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady,
My beautiful rose;
She's my steady lady,
As every one knows—
And when we are married,
How happy we'll be—
I love sweet Rosie O'Grady,
And Rosie O'Grady loves me."

The trail of the petticoat was over Patrick.

DIAMOND ENGRAVING.

Difficult Work Done by a Parisian Jeweller.

Diamonds can be engraved in a very artistic manner. This development of the diamond cutting art brings into existence a new class of jewelry, for which a considerable demand is expected, says the Kansas City Star. It was long believed that the diamond could not be engraved with safe and satisfactory results. A few stones roughly engraved were found in India, and a diamond was exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1878 on which a portrait of the king of Holland was scratched. But the work was imperfect, and the stones were rather depolished than engraved. Some of the finest specimens of engraving on diamonds are the work of Bordinet, a Paris jeweler. One is a scarfpin representing a yatagban, of which the blade is a slender diamond and the handle a ruby. Another is a large circular stone, on which a pansy with its foliage is engraved. In another case the design is a knife made with two diamonds. An elaborate piece of work is a bicycle, of which the wheels are two circular diamonds. The spokes are represented by lines engraved on the diamonds. A small hole is pierced at each axle. Another diamond is carved like a fish. A handsome brooch is a scarabeus, surrounded by sapphires and brilliants.

The most remarkable is a ring made of one diamond, the interior surface being polished and the exterior elaborately engraved. Other examples are brooches, representing flies, of which the wings are thin engraved diamonds, and two diamonds engraved with armorial bearings, the imperial arms of Russia being used in one instance on shirt and cuff buttons. Formerly it was only possible to produce the polish on flat surfaces, but Bordinet has been able to do this on concave portions, as on the body and tail of a fish and the interior of the ring. His tools produce not only straight lines, as in the wheel, the racquet and the flies' wings, but a free modelling, as in the pansy, the Russian arms and the scarabeus. He has invented these tools himself, and intends that his son alone shall have the use of them. They are exceedingly delicate and difficult to handle. He has spent 35 years bringing them to perfection. It is comparatively but a few years since it was possible to pierce holes in diamonds. This feat made possible the piercing of diamonds on a string, alternating with pearls. This work now is done generally in diamond cutting establishments.

THE LOCOMOTIVE AS A COAL EATER

The total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per day, and the consumption of coal by railroads is equal to 40 per cent of this, or 400,000 tons per day. The fuel bill of a railroad contributes about 10 per cent of the total expense of operation and 90 to 40 per cent of the total cost of running the locomotives. A locomotive will consume on an average $5,000 worth of coal per annum, and for a road having an equipment of 1,000 locomotives the coal bill is approximately $5,000,000.—Railway Age.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRALIA.

Australia is a continent without an orphanage. Each waif is taken to a receiving house, where it is cared for till a country home is found. The local volunteer societies canvass their neighborhoods and send to the children's committee the names of the families they have found best adapted to the development of the child in question. No child is placed in a family so poor that the child might suffer. The foster parent receives a sum averaging $1.25 per week for the care of the child and for proper clothing.

When of school age the child must be sent to school. The local volunteer committee looks after its care and culture and seldom a neighbor often assist in watching the growth and education of these happy children. When the child is fourteen years old he begins work. His earnings are placed in the postal savings bank, and at the age of seventeen or eighteen he goes out into the world independent.

Thus the state at an expense of about $80 a year has raised a man or woman to contribute to its wealth and prevented the manufacture of a criminal and the expense of courts, prisons and reformatories.—Chicago News.

A POINTED MOTION.

"When I was a boy," remarked T. E. Ryan, of Waukesha, as he caught sight of some old patriarch who sent him into the retrospective mood, 'I went into the circuit court room in Madison where George B. Smith and I. S. Sloan, two of the greatest lawyers of their day, were trying a case as opponents. Mr. Sloan had a habit of puncturing his address to the court with the expression, 'Your Honor, I have an idea.' The case had been dragging its weary length through the hours of a warm summer day when Mr. Sloan said: 'Your Honor, I have an idea'—

"Mr. Smith sprang to his feet, assumed a dignified position, and with all the solemnity imaginable said:

"'May it please the court, I move that a writ of habeas corpus be issued by this court immediately to take the learned gentleman's idea out of solitary confinement.'

"The judge smiled, the lawyer laughed, the spectators burst forth in a round of applause, and Mr. Sloan was effectively squelched."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

BRANDED ON HIS MEMORY

There is a corporal in one of the best infantry regiments in the regular army who has one lesson branded on his memory with words of fire—the lesson that no excuse can be framed or uttered by any soldier for being untidy or unclean.

The colonel was going down the line on a tour of inspection, and noticed a corporal with soiled gloves. He said: "Corporal, that is setting a bad example to the men, wearing soiled gloves. Why do you do so?"

"I've had no pay for three months, sir; and I can't afford to hire washing done."

Taking from one of his pockets a pair of beautiful white gloves, the colonel handed them to the corporal, saying:

"Put on these gloves. I washed them myself."

MUNICIPAL CLOCKS.

An extensive system of municipal insurance and municipal time for the entire city has been organized in Glasgow.

All over the city electrically controlled clocks, regulated at short intervals from the stellar clock at the observatory, have been fixed. A monster regulating clock, also controlled from the observatory, has been placed in the town hall, and this in turn controls the public clocks within a certain radius. The corporation hope to erect about three hundred clocks at various points in the city, and also control the timekeeping in offices and large private houses. Within five years Glasgow transformed its tramways from horse to electric without adding a penny to the rates. Although the fares have been considerably reduced, the yearly profits have increased by nearly $500,000.

Death on Cancer — Reuben Cox Knows—He had One Under the Right Eye.

Lavalle, Wis., May 26, 1904.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
WELL, DR. BYE—I am thankful and glad to say that the cancer is destroyed and the place is healed up nicely. I can recommend your Combination Oil as death on cancer. REUBEN COX.

No need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement, the Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505 C, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some Blade reader please tell me what will stop the hair from falling out around my calves' eyes and on their necks? The places where the hair comes out looks like a wart.—S., Oldfields, West Virginia.

Will some reader of The Blade give me a cure for warts on a person's hand?—W., Whitehall, Mich.

I would like to have a cure for sweeny. My horse is affected in the right hip.

Will some farmer tell me of a good method of removing stumps from the ground?—J., Elk Lick.

I wish some one would tell me, through The Blade, how to pack eggs to keep them for winter use. Also the best method of getting hens to lay during the winter months.—J., Moundsville, W. Va.

When is the best time to cut brush so that it will not sprout, and is it advisable to cut during the winter months? —F., Espyville, Pa.

I have a cow that drops her calf prematurely—when about half matured. What can be done. She is in perfect health and a valuable animal.—D., Leachtown, W. Va.

My mare, 5 years old, was kicked on the right hind leg, below the hock joint, about one year ago, leaving a lump. What will remove the lump?—P., Kester, W. Va.

Would very much like to know how to grow holly (ilex opaca) from cuttings. Should slips be set in sand or rich ground to insure callousing?—D., Centralia, Washington.

Would like to ask what is the matter with my cow. The hair has come off in places on her hind quarters and over the short ribs on her back At times there seems to be red cracks in the bare places. She is perfectly well and hearty and fat. Is it mange? And what will cure it? Is it safe to use her milk? G., Roaring Branch, Pa.

Will some Blade reader give a tested remedy for distemper in dogs, as I have some valuable fox dogs afflicted? L., Liberty, Tenn.

Kindly ask your readers to give me some information on millet. Kind of land best suited. Time to sow. Best time to cut to make chicken feed and hay for cows. Also best method of raising kaffir corn for chicken feed. Our land is a heavy clay and we depend on irrigation altogether.—G., Leavenworth, Wis.

Chickens Have Roup.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W., of Newville, Ind., his chickens have roup. Caused by cold and moisture, improper feeding and want of cleanliness and exercise. As soon as they are taking, remove to a warm place, then give a teaspoonful of castor oil. Wash their heads with warm castile soap suds and let them remain till next morning fasting. Scald for them Indian meal, adding two and one-half ounces of Epson salts for ten hens, or in proportion for a less or larger number; give it warm and repeat the dose in a day or two if they do not recover. Please report what success you have through The Blade.—H., Willis, Mo.

Frozen Eggs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell W., of Adelaide, O., my way of treating frozen eggs. If wanted for anything containing sugar, take a portion of the dry sugar, as much as will stir in the eggs needed, and stir and beat sugar and eggs together Sugar will cut and dissolve the eggs smoothly as though not frozen. If wanted for cornbread, take a portion of dry meal and stir together same as above. Then add other ingredients.—C., Mt. Vernon, O.

The Poultry World says: In the winter season quantities of eggs are frozen, and it is generally considered that such eggs are worth but little, or, to say the least, are much injured for cooking purposes. This, however, is not strictly true, for if properly treated they are but little injured. Instead of (as was the custom) putting them into water to take out the frost and waiting several hours for the thawing to take place, and then finding the yolks in such a solid state that they can be used with no satisfaction in cooking, try the following method: Place them in boiling water and leave them there from five to twenty minutes, according to the amount of frost in them, when, upon their being opened, the yolks will be found soft and in such state that they can be used for almost any culinary purpose.

Buckwheat Cakes.

Editor Farmstead: I have seen in your paper the request for a recipe for self-raising buckwheat cakes, and seeing none given, I will send you my recipe: First, I soak one yeast cake, yeast foam I use, about noon, put in a dish that I make my cakes in, then add one quart of lukewarm water (not hot), add to this one tablespoonful of salt, one large teacup of wheat flour; then stir in enough buckwheat flour to thicken, as you would your pancakes. Let this stand in a warm place till evening; then put in warm water, a little more than you bake at one time, stir in buckwheat flour as thick as your cakes; set in a warm place. In the morning stir them up and turn in to a basin or cup one-half pint of your batter before adding soda (this I call my starter; then add one cup of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda and one of sugar. This helps them bake a rich, nice brown. After through baking turn your batter you saved out back into your pancake dish and put it away until evening, then mix your cakes as you did the night before Always add some wheat flour, as this makes them turn better. We all think this way of making buckwheat cakes is the best, and the big stack of cakes we have to bake to supply our family of four would convince you that they were good.—G., Albian, Pa.

Cure for Sweeny.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell B., Guthrie, Okla., to make of hardwood a seton 8 or 10 inches long, half inch wide, one-eighth inch thick, cut one end half round, the other square with a small hole in it; cut a clean leather strap three-eighths inch wide and about 14 in. long; tie the two together. Next with a sharp clean knife, make two incisions(horizontal ones) one at the top and one at the bottom of the sweeny. Having disinfected the seton and strap in a 5 per cent carbolic solution, push the seaton from one incision to the other, just under the skin, being careful not to injure the muscles, pull the seton out and detach from the strap, which must be left in for a week or ten days. Each day pull the strap up as high as possible and apply 10 or 15 drops of turpentine, then pull it down in the cut again. Keep up a free drainage. Keep the flies off. Keep the horse from chewing the strap. Above all be clean, surgically clean, when handling the patient. As soon as the muscles show signs of resuming their former size take out the strap and allow it to heal, keeping the lower incision open the longest. When properly executed it is not a very painful operation. To make a 5 per cent carbolic solution put as much acid in your pail of water as you can without there being any globules of acid in the pail, and you will have about a 5 per cent solution.—G., Leavenworth, Wis.

Shearing for Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell O. T., Shickshinney, Pa., there is no way to kill the lice on goats but he shears them in the spring. Shear two weeks before they are to have kids and by the time the kids come the lice will have disappeared. Then when the kids get large enough and before the wool gets long again, dip the same as sheep in any good sheep dip. Dip twice, the second time nine days after the first. We have lots of goats here in Oregon and they usually have more or less lice which are easily kept down in this way.—L., Yoncalla, Ore.

Keep Tab on Cow.

There is no safe method of determining the butter qualities of a herd except by churning the milk of each cow separately. The bulk of the milk is not a sure indication. Very often the cow that gives but a moderate quantity of milk may yield the largest amount of butter. In breeding up a herd knowledge of the characteristics of each cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the best results, as the superior cows may be used for breeding to thoroughbred bulls. It does not pay to keep the calves unless the merits of their sires and dams are well known.

Pruning Young Apple Trees.

Some pruning of apple trees is necessary to give them a good form, but should be avoided as much as possible. By attending to this work early in the life of the trees, heavy pruning may be entirely avoided. If large branches must be cut off, they should be removed in the latter part of winter or early in spring, before sap starts, and the wound covered at once. For light pruning, early in June is an excellent time.

When wounds are made on trees by pruning or in other ways, probably the best material to cover them with is grafting wax. In the absence of this, white lead will be found a good substitute. Where there is a considerable wound, as where the bark is stripped off by mice, it is a good plan to cover with grafting wax or white lead and then wrap with burlap. Where this injury is close to the ground, in addition to putting on grafting wax, it is a good plan to cover the surface with soil.—Minnesota Experiment Station.

Worry Goes To The Stomach

Tears down the little Telegraph Lines that Operate and control the Digestive Processes.

How To Repair These Telegraph Lines

I will gladly give any Stomach Sufferer a Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Try.

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any stomach sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free if he merely writes and asks.

I willingly make this liberal offer because Dr. Shoop's Restorative is not an ordinary stomach remedy. It does not, indeed, treat the stomach itself. It goes beyond—it treats the nerves that control and operate the stomach. The nerves that wear out and break down and cause stomach trouble. For stomach trouble is really only a symptom that there is serious nerve trouble inside. That is why ordinary remedies fail. That is why my remedy succeeds. That is why I can afford to make this offer.

Yet do not misunderstand me when I say "nerves." I do not mean the nerves you ordinarily think about. I mean the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control. I have not the space here to explain to you how the nerves control the stomach, or how they may be vitalized and restored. When you write I will send you a book which will make these points clear. But this much is certain—ailing nerves cause all forms of stomach trouble—indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. No stomach medicine will cure these ailments Only nerve treatment will do that. No other remedy than Dr. Shoop's Restorative even claims to reach these nerves.

What ails the stomach nerves? Worry, probably. Mental anguish destroys their tiny fibers and tears down the telegraph lines without which the stomach has no more self-control than a sponge. Overwork will do it. Irregular habits will do it. Overeating will do it. Dissipation will do it. But the effect is the same,—stomach failure.

No matter how these nerves became impaired—I knew a way to rebuild their strength—to restore their vigor. It is a remedy which took thirty years of my life to perfect—a remedy which is now known in more than fifty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—as Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

If you have stomach trouble and have never tried my remedy merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirement. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 1528, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

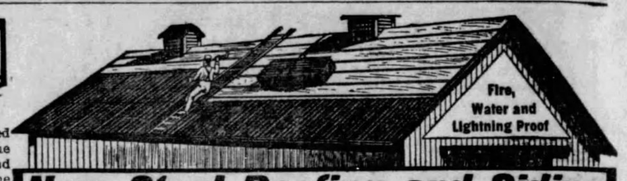
Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

FAMOUS FIGUREHEAD.

The splendid figureheads which once marked the prow of merchantmen and warships have almost passed away. Upon them was bestowed much of the artist's love of his work, while others furnished excellent examples of just how ill a piece of this work could be. It may be said, in justice, however, that the general average

was quite high and that some of the figures approximated masterpieces. Many of them are still preserved in England One notable one at Portsmouth is that of H. M. S. Bellerophon, Napoleon's prison ship when he was taken to St. Helena. This old wooden ship has long since passed out of the navy, but the representation of the head of this warrior son of Neptune is still preserved as an interesting memorial—we have many—of a first lord of the admiralty of the end of the last century who prided himself on his scholarship and was never happy when engaged in choosing names for new warships if he had not his Lempriere at his elbow.



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Recent Literature.

Readers who are not convenient to a book store will please address inquiries about books below to the publishers, not to us:

(From The Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago.)

"Dr. Duke of Labrador," by Norman Duncan, has proved one of the favorite novels of the winter. It is a striking picture of the country and the life of the people of stormbound Labrador, which includes a beautiful story of faithful love.

"Little Miss Dee" is a quiet, unassuming story of an unselfish, little old maid, who devoted her life to the service of her adopted son. The book is a pretty tale, filled with the charm that kindliness, gentle thought and grace of diction impart.

"Two Years in Three Continents" names a book of travel written by Edgar M. Condit. The account covers the writer's journeyings through Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, Asia Minor and the Far East. The record is an interesting one and is illustrated with pictures of many of the wonders described.

(From E. B. Treat & Co., New York.)

"Makers of the American Republic" is a book comprising sixteen patriotic lectures by David Gregg, D. D. The lectures follow from the beginning, the construction of the American Republic, and form an excellent work of history.

A volume recently added to the "Thoughts for the Occasion Series" is devised for the use of members of fraternal and benevolent societies when called upon to deliver addresses upon extraordinary occasions. Considerable history concerning all secret orders and fraternal societies is related. The volume is compiled by Franklin Noble.

Thomas Dixon's latest book, "The Clansman," is the second of a trilogy of Southern novels of which "The Leopard's Spots" was the first. The scenes are placed in Washington and the foothills of the Carolinas. The time is from 1865 to 1870, and the great purpose of the book is to explain the organizing, aims and purposes of the Ku Klux Klan, and to picture Lincoln as a true friend of the South. It is an exciting tale. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York.

"Greselda" is a pretty story of a little orphan girl who goes to live with a prim maiden aunt. Greselda tells most of her own story in a book she is writing. The author of Greselda is Martin Gr

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Coinage of Money.

Will you please give a brief explanation of the coining of money? For instance, what judgment is used as to the amount coined yearly? What is the yearly increase of money circulated in the United States and what would be the effect if too much money would get into circulation?—W. A. S., Smithville, W. Va.

There are only two kinds of coin now authorized to be manufactured. One is gold, in $2.50, $5, $10 and $20 pieces; the other is subsidiary coinage—the half, quarter dollar and dime, of silver; the nickel 5-cent piece, and the cent. As gold is the standard, any one owning gold bullion can have it coined, and receive the coin, or its equivalent. There is no law under which any more silver dollars can be coined, and will not be until congress enacts one—which it should not do.

As to the smaller coins, of silver, nickel and bronze, each year congress appropriates a sum to purchase the metal for them. Any one can buy any amount of these coins, of any denomination, through any national bank, by paying face value. The number coined depends upon this demand. If the coinage during the year does not equal the amount of bullion, the purchase of which is provided for by law, the excess of the appropriation is turned back into the treasury of the United States at the end of the year. The amount appropriated is always ample to meet all the needs of the country.

As you know, the vast bulk of the currency in circulation in the United States is paper. If the amount of money—coined and paper—in the country is too large, then gold goes abroad, to other nations. Of course the paper cannot be used abroad, while gold is good for its face anywhere in the world.

Our Soldiers Abroad.

Is it lawful and constitutional to take the soldiers of the regular army out of the United States? Also, were there not regular army soldiers sent to Cuba and to the Philippines and to China during the Boxer uprising? Was it necessary for the soldiers of the regular army to volunteer to go to Cuba or the Philippines? Is there anything in the enlistment papers prohibiting the soldiers of the regular army from being taken to a foreign country?—J. M., Alanson, Mich.

This is a queer question. A man who enlists in the regular army or in the volunteer army in the service of the United States must go wherever he is sent, no matter what portion of the world it may be. It seems to us supremely silly to imagine that a soldier can fight only in his own country. Probably this is a case of half-knowledge, which is always worse than complete ignorance. The men enlisted in the National Guard of a state enlist as state soldiers, to preserve order, suppress insurrection, etc., in that state, and cannot be required to go outside that state. But they are not United States troops. When the United States calls for volunteers, their men enlist again in the United States service, after which they are no longer under state authority.

Florida Everglades.

Please give a description of the everglades in southern Florida, as to their soil, vegetation, area and natural products, climate, etc. Are they inhabited? If so, by what kind of people? Why were they so called? Would the climate about this section of southern Florida be healthful for a West Virginian?—B. M., Botsford, W. Va.

The everglades of Florida are 160 miles wide—a shallow lake or a low, marshy tract. The region contains a large number of islands, some very small, others with an area of hundreds of acres, covered with grass, plants and trees. Efforts are now being made in places to reclaim the everglades by artificial drainage, or by changing the natural channels. A large portion of the "made land" is composed of vegetable accumulations, several feet in depth, with little or no clay impurities.

Counting Relationships.

Please give us a few points on counting relationship by telling what relation John the Baptist was to Jesus, their mothers being cousins.—J. B., Enterprise, W. Va.

The Question Bureau has time and again given the various relationships from cousins onward. For the sake of new readers, let us give this table of relationships:

A and W. are brothers, or sisters, or brother and sister; B is the child of A, X is the child of W, C is the child of B, Y is the child of X, D is the child of C, Z is the child of Y. Thus four generations are represented.

A	W
B	X
C	Y
D	Z

B and X are first cousins; A is the uncle or aunt of X, W is uncle or aunt of B.

C and Y are second cousins, C is first cousin once removed of B. B is uncle or aunt of Y, X is uncle or aunt of C; A is great-uncle or great-aunt of C. A is grandparent of C. W is grandparent of Y.

D and Z are third cousins. D is first cousin twice removed of Y; Z is first cousin twice removed of B. A is great-grandparent of D, and W of Z.

If Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist and Mary, the mother of Jesus, were first cousins, then John the Baptist and Jesus were second cousins.

Saragossa.

Prof. Desmond in a speech recently at a pro-Japanese meeting said: "The same courage is exhibited by Japan's soldiers that thrilled the world when the Texans' defense of Alamo echoed back the deathless name of Saragossa." Who was Saragossa?—E. S., Kankakee, Ill.

Saragossa is a Spanish city 212 miles northeast of Madrid. It was one of the first cities of Spain to adopt Christianity in the third century. It was taken by the Goths in the fifth and by the Moors in the eighth century, and was recovered from them in 1118 after a five years' siege, during which great parts of the inhabitants died of hunger. The most momentous event in recent history of the city was the siege by the French from June to August, 1808, and from December, 1808, to February, 1809, in which the inhabitants offered a most determined resistance, 20,000 of them perishing. It was doubtless this incident to which Prof. Desmond referred in his address.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Being a reader of your valuable paper, I take the privilege of writing you on a matter under discussion, to-wit: "Resolved, That when the United States took possession of the Philippine Islands in the war with Spain, we intruded on the Monroe doctrine." Please answer at your earliest convenience and oblige.—J. L. M., Kern City, Cal.

First and foremost do not ask the Bureau to discuss questions under debate. We have not time nor space to give to the arguments on one or the other side of controverted points. But this question is so absolutely one-sided that we cannot forbear, for the sake of tens of thousands of readers who may be interested in it, to say:

The Monroe doctrine applies only to the western continent. It was not original with Mr. Monroe, but it received his name because it embodied in his annual message to congress in 1823. At that time the Spanish colonies in Central and South America had rebelled against Spain, conquered their independence or had been recognized by the United States. A coalition among several monarchial countries—Russia, France, Austria and Prussia—of continental Europe was formed, whose purpose was to reconquer them in the interest of Spain. Great Britain was opposed to this, and it was at the suggestion of one of her leading statesmen that President Monroe said, in that message in effect, that the United States will not meddle with "the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power" on the western continent; but that regarding those governments which are independent, and whose independence the United States had recognized, "we could not view any interposition from oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

In other words, if any European nation attempts to conquer or control any independent country in North or South America, the United States will go to war to help the America country so attacked. The Monroe doctrine is applicable only to this continent. It is a threat, and if the United States has not a navy able to make good its threat, there is no more Monroe doctrine. It does not say the United States foregoes its right to make conquests in the eastern continent. Cannot you people get some more sensible question to debate than this, which has not one single argument in the affirmative?

Rural Mail Boxes.

Has any person a right to deposit mail matter in an individual rural box? On one of our routes a man dropped notes in the boxes of a neighborhood telling about the death of a certain person. Did he violate the postal laws? On one of the routes there is a postoffice that was not discontinued and it times mail matter comes to some of its former patrons, who now reside on the rural route. Suppose that some mail matter came to the above mentioned office address to A, and B gets it out of the office and puts it in A's box as he passes. Does he violate the U. S. postal laws?—B. F. M., —eallsville, O.

The placing of mail in rural boxes unaccompanied by the requisite amount of postage, either stamps or money, to insure its proper delivery—is prohibited by the postoffice department. The fourth assistant postmaster general has recently issued an order instructing the carriers to take up all such matter that may be found in the delivery boxes, and deliver it at their station, there to be held for postage and treated as other matter that is mailed at the office without the prepayment of postage. With reference to your second question, where mail is taken from the postoffice by one person and carried and placed in the delivery box of another the bureau is unable to reply definitely. The common sense view would be that where postage has been paid, as in the case mentioned, such action would be permissible. However, the better plan would be to write to the postoffice department and get a ruling on the question.

Lord Sackville-West.

From reading my Civil Government I find that President Cleveland dismissed Lord Sackville, in 1888. He was a foreign minister, but do not know what nation he was from. Please give the history and nature of the case.—J. B. S., Eunice, Mo.

Lord Sackville-West was the British minister to the United States. In October, 1888, one month before the Presidential election of that year, he received a letter from one C. F. Murchison, Pomona, California, who, representing himself to be an Englishman naturalized in the United States, asked the minister for which party he should vote in the coming election. Lord Sackville, in reply, advised him to vote the Democratic ticket, as favorable to English interests. The Murchison letter was a trap set for Lord Sackville-West, who was so incautious as to fall into it. Murchison printed the letter, and the state department at once asked for Lord Sackville-West's recall. This being not promptly made, his passports were sent him.

The Bertillon System.

Will the Question Bureau explain what is meant by the Bertillon system?—N. B., M. L., Jupiter, N. C.

The Bertillon system of measurements is a plan for the identification of suspected criminals. The system gets its name from Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, of Paris, who invented the system in 1870. Properly speaking it is not a single system, but a combination of Dr. Bertillon's own invention with two others which had previously been in use. The Bertillon system has however, become the accepted standard in all countries with civilized judicial systems. The principles of the system are these: Easy and exact measurement of parts of the body in a living subject; extreme diversity of such measurements in different subjects, no two ever closely approximating each other; almost absolute fixity of the skeleton after the age of 20. The measurements are taken with compasses and include height, standing and sitting, reach of outstretched arm; length and width of head; length and width of right ear; length of left foot, forearm, middle and little fingers. The descriptions taken are color of eyes (the most important detail of all, as it never changes and is impossible to disguise), hair, beard and complexion; deformities and peculiarities of shape; marks on body, as moles, scars, tattooings frequent with criminals, etc. A photograph of full face and one of profile are taken when thought desirable.

These records are kept on file, and have been found invaluable in the identification of old criminals. A measurer and secretary can complete these measurements in from five to seven minutes, and they are correct to one-thirty-second part of an inch.

Capture of Jeff Davis.

With your permission I would like to make a statement in your paper. It is in the form of a reply to Mr. Raney, in his statement of the capture of Jeff Davis. I was regimental color bearer of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, and was present with Colonel Pritchard, when Davis came to his tent door and called for the officer in command. he colonel asked what he wanted. Davis said: "I want protection for my wife and family." The colonel asked him who he was, and he replied: "Call me whoever you want to." The colonel replied: "I don't know about protection for such an answer." Davis said: "Call me Jeff Davis." The colonel said: "We expect to protect all we capture." Davis wanted to know if he counted it a capture to run in on defenseless women and children. The colonel replied, "I do." Davis answered: "I don't; I call it theft and vandalism." The colonel told him he would better quiet down and surrender if he wanted to save his life. Here Mr. Davis became very indignant and would not speak to any of the boys. We took him back as far as Abbeville and went into camp that night. This was on May 10, 1865. We took him to Macon, arriving on the 13th. Here Colonel Pritchard was ordered to make a detail of three officers and twenty men from the Fourth Michigan cavalry to take him to Washington, and I was one of the men detailed for this work also. And I think Mr. Raney must have been having a pipe dream about being present at the capture of Jeff Davis. As to the truth of my statements I refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin D. Pritchard, of Allegan, Mich. who was the officer in command at the capture.

PRESTON W. BROWN,
Corporal Co. I., Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Leesburg, Ind.

Christmas.

M. M., Hazleton, Iowa: In the Bureau of the Weekly Blade of Dec. 15, 1904, we gave all that is really important about Christmas. It is not to be understood that Jesus was born on December 25. No one knows with certainty the year of his birth, much less the day on which that event occurred. But in the early centuries of Christianity, the masses of the people—who were far more ignorant than are the masses of today—gave formal adhesion to Christianity, but insisted upon celebrating the old pagan festivals. One of these was held at the winter solstice, when the sun reaches his farthest point south, and then turns northward again. This period was, among all the pagan nations of Europe, a time of festivity. So, in the fourth century, the church designated December 25 as the day to be honored on account of Christ's birth, thus turning a pagan festival into a Christian celebration. The only religious bodies of any magnitude in what is now the United States which refused to celebrate Christmas were the New England Puritans and the Quakers. The former considered Christmas celebrations as "Popish mummeries."

The Word "Interurban."

Please let me know through your paper the meaning of the word interurban, so used in regard to trolley cars.—N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.

The word is derived from two Latin words—"inter," meaning "between," and "urbs," a city. Hence "interurban" means "between cities," and is an altogether proper word to designate electric roads between two or more cities.

Gov. Joseph Ritner.

Please give a biographical sketch of Joseph Ritner, the famous Abolition governor of Pennsylvania.—L. C. A., Goodland, Ind.

Joseph Ritner was born in 1780, died in 1869. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania from Alsace. The son, Joseph, was elected to the legislature of that state in 1820, serving until 1827. He was elected governor in 1835, and served four years. He was one of the founders of the school system of that state, and was an earnest opponent of slavery and of intemperance. In 1849 he was for a short time director of the United States mint in Philadelphia, and he was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1856, which nominated Fremont for President.

Signs of the Zodiac.

When were the twelve signs of the Zodiac first discovered? What do scientific men discover in them? What do the characters represent? What relation have they to the earth, if any? What do unenlightened nations make of them; are they considered mythical or real?—S. M. E., IVnton, Ia.

The Zodiac is a belt of the celestial sphere extending eight degrees on each side of the path of the sun among the stars. The belt is divided into twelve parts, of thirty degrees each, to which are given the names Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. The division into twelve parts was suggested by the reappearance of the moon in a year, the idea having seemingly originated with the Chaldean astronomers. The origin of the names of the animals assigned to the Zodiac by the ancients is unknown. Some supposed that the spring signs, Aries, the Ram, Taurus, the Bull, and Gemini, the Twins, mark the time of the bringing forth of young by flocks and herds; Cancer, the Crab, the time when the sun appears to move backwards; Leo, the Lion, symbolizes the fierce heat of summer; Virgo, the Virgin, gleaning corn, represents the harvest; in Libra, the Balance, the time when day and night balance each other; Scorpio is supposed to have marked the presence of venomous reptiles in October, while Sagittarius symbolizes the season of hunting. Capricornus marks the beginning of the return of the sun to the north; Aquarius smbolizes the winter rains, and Pisces the season of fish. These are mere fancy representations, without foundation in fact, and are part of the superstition which has come down through the ages. Modern scientists do not regard them in any other light. During the middle ages the signs of the Zodiac were supposed to influence human life. Disease was supposed to be cured by the aid of the Zodiacal power presiding over that part of the body as represented by the sign indicated in the Zodiac. Such belief of course has no place in the enlightened minds of modern times.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The Sherman anti-trust law prohibits trusts, with a heavy penalty and imprisonment. Why is it not enforced? Would it not be better if the government owned and operated our railroads?—F. E., Newton, Iowa.

Well, is it not enforced? We have had, on the statute books of every state, ever Since their organization, laws against murder, burglary, robbery, and so on. Yet those crimes still continue. You might as well ask why murder, burglary, robbery, and other crimes continue, when we have laws against them.

To come down to the especial point, you must remember this: That, under our federal form of government, the national authority—the United States—has jurisdiction, under the constitution, only of commerce between the states—not of commerce within any one state's boundaries. The legal battle is being fought slowly, but surely. The mighty victory was obtained in the decision against the Northern Securities company ,a year ago, or nearly. This was a decision against all "holding" companies, that is, a company whose business it is to own the securities of a number of independent companies, and thus to manage them as a trust.

The work is going steadily on. The case of the Beef Trust has just been argued before the United States supreme court, and a decision may be expected within the next two or three months. There is no use of you or any one else imagining that combinations and trusts can be destroyed. They have come to stay. All that the law can do—and which it will do, without the smallest doubt—is to keep these combinations from using their power to exact higher prices than are necessary from the people. Time is a necessary element in the legal battle. The mere enactment of a law does not change circumstances. It is the exercise of the powers given by that law which counts. You know, as the writer knows, that the President is determined to end trust exactions from the public. Be patient, and wait the working out of the necessary policy.

The Book of Mormon.

I am very much interested in this department, and enjoy your lucid answers to the questions asked, and should like your opinion of the Book of Mormon. It is considered inspired by very many people, and if not, why? Also how will you explain this saying, "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold," which the Mormons interpret as meaning the American Indians, the lost tribes of Israel.—A. M. V., Crystal, Mich.

If you simply want our opinion of the Book of Mormon, whether we believe it to have been inspired, we can reply very briefly, with an emphatically "no." As to how many people are credulous enough to regard it as an inspired work, we are unable to say, but nature has been profligate in the matter of supplying the average human mind with credulity and superstition. We have evidence of this in the flourishing condition of all sorts of so-called religious organizations; and Joseph Smith, the founder of The Church of Latter-Day Saints, unquestionably recognized the gullibility of the people when he invented that beautiful bit of fiction concerning his being led by the inspiration of an angel to the discovery of the golden plate records of Mormon. It matters not that the inscriptions of these plates were Egyptian characters, indecipherable to Smith. The mind that could invent the golden-plate theory could, by hocus pocus, find a key to unlock the hidden meaning of a few Egyptian characters, and the translation came to Smith as naturally as falling to sleep on a full stomach on a warm summer Sunday afternoon. From these translations, then, was evolved the Book of Mormon. It is not strange that a book so wonderfully created should contain wonderful things, which demand no explanation. The Mormon theory concerning the American Indian was advanced simply to meet the ends of Smith in establishing his new sect, just as Bible interpretations are made by other sects to further their interests by making their beliefs appear plausible. In the case of the Mormons the Indian theory is but a part of the whole flimsy fabric of pretexts created for the glory and profit of the founder of the so-called religious organization.

Hallowe'en.

Please give the origin and meaning of Hallowe'en.—F. H., Springfield, O.

Hallowe'en, or Lialiow Even, so called as being the eve or vigil of All Hallows, or festival of All Saints, which falls on November 1. It is associated in the popular imagination with the prevalence of supernatural influences, and is a relic of pagan times. In Scotland the ceremonies of the eve were formerly regarded in a highly superstitious light. Robert Burns, the poet, in his "Hallowe'en," gives a humorous and imaginative presentment of the usual ceremonies as practiced in Scottish rural districts in his day.

Woman Suffrage.

Please give the states that have woman suffrage, ruling political power; state whether women hold any offices of importance.—W. H., Continental, O.

There are four states which give to women the suffrage in equal terms with men—Wyoming since 1869, in Colorado since 1893, in Utah since 1895, and in Idaho since 1896. In Kansas women have had school suffrage since 1861, and municipal suffrage since 1887. Eighteen other states give women school suffrage; two permit women to vote on the issue of municipal bonds, and Louisiana, since 1898, has given to women taxpayers a vote upon all questions of public expenditure. In the states that have full suffrage many women are elected to minor offices.

The Czar of Russia.

Will you please give a brief sketch of the life of the czar of Russia?—E. K. M., Pataskala, O.

Nicholas II, czar of Russia, was born in St. Petersburg, May 18, 1868. He was given a military education, which he completed in 1891 by a trip through the east, during which he was nearly killed by a sabre stroke from a Japanese fanatic. The death of his father, November 1, 1894, brought him against his will, to the throne. He married Princess Alice of Hesse, November 26, 1894. He was crowned in May, 1896. Nicholas declared that his policy should be peaceful like that of his father, and so far as European nations are concerned this policy has been adhered to. He was the originator of the peace congress idea, and the proposition to disarm the powers. Nicholas has always been regarded as a liberal, rather than a radical, but his acts are largely dominated by the men who surround him in governmental affairs, and he has often been described as their tool.

Miscellaneous.

J. W., Shelby, O.: Frank Leslie was the assumed name of Henry Carter, a New York publisher and journalist, who died in 1880. At his death his wife succeeded to her husband's publishing business and conducted it with marked success, and although not now conducted by her, still retains the trade name of Leslie.

F. T., Silbley, Ia.: Address a letter of inuiry to the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

W. H. H., Rowlesburg, W. Va.: There is no clock in "Tower of London." If you have reference to the clock in the tower of the houses of parliament, we have no means of knowing its cost. This clock shows the time on four dials, 30 feet in diameter.

H. D. L., Big Springs, W. Va.: There is still land in most western states open to homesteaders. Ex-Union veterans or their heirs obtain patent one year after residence thereon. Possibly most of the choice lands have been taken up, and it would be of importance to those desiring a homestead to first see the land and examine its quality.

C. J. R., Charleston, W. Va.: The dropping of the ball on the naval observatory at Washington, at noon, is for the benefit of those who are in sight of it. The dropping is caused by an electrical appliance. For the benefit of the people outside of Washington the time is telegraphed to all places in the United States where there are telegraph offices.

W. H. S., Pekin, W. Va.: We know of no process for hardening copper. Address the Scientific American, New York city.

A. H., Libertyville, Ia.: Such a list as you desire was published in The Blade six months ago, and we cannot repeat.

F. H., Advance, Ky.: Cannot answer your question. Have no means at hand of obtaining the information you desire.

J. S. R., Camphill, Miss.: Have not the data the reply to your question would require.

B. R., Bowling Green, O., and G. H., Eleva, Wis.: Applications for admission to West Point and Annapolis are made through the congressman of the district in which you reside. He will give you all the necessary information, as to educational requirements, examinations, etc.

R. G. N., Gillis, La. The richest man in the world is a Chinaman, whose name we have forgotten. John D. Rockefeller is probably the richest man in America.

G. L. C., Sullivan, O.: You ask too many questions. Observe the rules at the head of the Bureau columns.

D. C., Harlan, Ind.: We can not answer your question.

C. D., Latourell Falls, Ore.: Write to the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

F. S. R., Arlington, Neb.: Stephen A. Douglas was physically delicate, and short in stature. Can not give his exact height.

G. M., Clifton, Va.: There are no volunteers in the Philippines at this time, only regulars; and regulars do not hail from any particular state.

C. E. S., Graton, N. J.: The government does not provide pensions for Confederate soldiers. Most of the states once in the Confederacy pay pensions to their Confederate soldiers.

F. R. F., Hillsdale, Pa.: The prevailing winds of the northern hemisphere are from the southwest. Communicate with your state weather bureau for Pennsylvania rainfall.

S. S. S., Moweaqua, Ill.: You can purchase a Tribune almanac for 1905 of any newsdealer. It will give you the Prohibition platform complete.

C. A. P., Cisne, Ill.: Presidents are elected for four years, as you are well aware, and when inaugurated take the oath of office to cover that period. When re-elected for another term they must of course again take the oath.

R. E. B., Lightburn, W. Va.: Lampblack is used chiefly in manufacturing paints and printers' ink.

A. R., Red Creek, N. Y.: The margin in speculative dealings is the sum in money, or securities, deposited by a trader with his broker as a provision against loss. The margin is usually reckoned at 10 per cent of the par value of stocks or bonds, and 10 cents per bushel or barrel on grain or oil. The amount that can be controlled is regulated by the sum invested. The length of time control may be maintained depends upon the price. If the price rises or falls to a satisfactory extent a sale or purchase is made, and the gain is the customer's profit, less the broker's charges. If the price falls below or rises above the margin furnished, and the purchase is to be protected for a future rise or fall, the customer is required to put up more margin to cover the difference.

J. W., Grovertown, Ind.: There are no statistics covering your question that can be relied upon.

M. S., Fredonia, N. Y.: We cannot publish decisions you refer to.

S. D., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.: Go to your own county seat or see the officials of your nearest town for information you desire.

W. B. H., Carson City, Mich.: Address the librarian of congress, Washington, D. C. A copyright is personal property, and upon the owner's death falls to legal heirs, who hold the same rights under it as were possessed by the original owner.

B. S., Brant, Mich.: The Cherokee strip is open for settlement.

C. E. S., Port Jefferson, O.: One authority before us says each of the three ships of Columbus left Palos, Spain, in 1492, had a crew of ninety men.

J. A. A., Kanawha Station, W. Va.: Munitions of war, arms, ammunition and foodstuffs are contraband, and the law of nations prohibits neutrals from delivering them to one country which is at war with another. In the case of the Russians at Port Arthur, if you followed events closely you will find frequent seizure of contraband goods. The blockade of the port by the Japanese, preventing the shipment of supplies to the besieged city, was one of the strong influences contributing to the fall of the city.

L. W., Summerville, Ga.: Our answer on the meaning of the word baptize, in a recent number, is all that we can give. We can not spare space for further discussion. Thanks for your kind words.

M. E. J., Cisne, Ill.: He only is free who unfailingly pursues the truth as he sees it, without reference to the criticism of others; but he should always be willing, on controverted questions, to keep his mind open and unbiased, and if probable error in his views is shown, to abandon the erroneous view.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: It is utterly impossible to calculate when the rains, storms and the sea will wear down the continents.

H. C. P., Orting, Wash.: You are utterly wrong in your view of the higher criticism of the Bible. Better get some standard works on the subject and inform yourself.

G. W. C., Teegarden, Ind.: We know of no evidence which supports your view as to Jesus.

E. A. B., Huntington, W. Va., and S. L. H., Jamesport, Ind.: You have written letters on the Russian fleet in New York harbor which dramatically oppose each other. We can not possibly open the bureau to discussion. We would not have room, in that case, for any but controversial letters.

J. W. H., Fountain Run, Ky.: We know of no student of the higher criticism who doubts the substantial accuracy of the account of the talk between Jesus and Nicodemus, recorded in the gospel narrative.

H. J. M., Vermontville, Mich.: Thanks for your interesting letter on the course of tornadoes and on lightning belts. Unfortunately we can not spare space to print.

G. M. A., Churches Ferry, N. D.: All those things are believed because certain people wrote them thousands of years ago, taught them to their children and they have been so taught ever since.

C. C. L., Fitzgerald, Ga.: Nobody disputes the employment of immersion, or pouring, as the mode of baptism in the New Testament instances you give. You mistake the point. It is, that there is no specific command for either immersion or pouring. Suppose the Jews had lived in Canada, a cold country, where the streams are locked in ice for six months, instead of in a hot country, what would have been done?

W. W. W., Lunda, O.: The opinion of the Question Bureau is of no value in that matter. Ask us for facts, not our opinion, please.

W. L., Petersburg, Ind.: The last verse of the gospel of John is one of the very many instances of Oriental hyperbole. It was not intended to be taken literally, any more than when a man says he "would give the world" to have this or that come to pass. Very much misconception of the Scriptures comes from interpreting literally such expressions.

G. W. Y., Frontier, Mich.: Samuel Wesley, sr., was the father of John and Charles Wesley and seventeen other children.

J. H. H., Tacoma, Wash.: Never saw copy of the hymn.

C. H. H., Odd, W. Va.: Cannot answer your question.

W. T. R., Hillsboro, O.: A history of palmistry is not worth the space it would occupy. It is ancient superstition, and fraud, unworthy of any intelligent person's confidence.

The Sunday School.

THE WONDERFUL WEDDING.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 22 is "The First Miracle in Cana." John ii:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Imagination is a means of wisdom. It helps a person to put himself in another's place, and when he gets to that state of mind he is not far short of being one of the world's wise men. Bible study calls for imagination. It requires the reader to transport himself back to the times and scenes of the characters he is studying. Here, for instance, is a story of the open manifestation of the superhuman powers of Jesus who is just entering upon that brief career of public service which forms the greatest chapter in the world's history. Yet we are likely to read it, in the light of twenty centuries of familiarity with its facts and purport. How critical an event it was to Jesus, how wonderful to His disciples, and how startling to the little world of Galilee, we cannot readily grasp. For the first miraculous expression of the long-realized yet restrained divinity of the Nazareth Carpenter was an upocal occasion.

The Old Human Ties.

The setting of the scene is charmingly domestic, and all the characters in it, save One, are readily understood, in the light of a common human experience. It was on the third day after the calling of the sixth of the first disciples things scon began to happen for those who had entered his new Teacher's school. A wedding up near the old town of Nazareth required the presence of Jesus and his associates, all of them probably friends of the bridal pair.

Formal entrance upon His divine mission did not cut Jesus off from the world of human relationships. Men and women meant more to Him than ever before. His quickened consciousness of the divine purpose in His life only quickened His love for the old home, for His family, and for the associations and friends of His youth. He never broke the old home ties; His last act on the terrible cross was to make provision for the care of His mother.

A biting proverb has it that "God gives us our relatives; we may choose our friends." The cynical saying is shallow. In the long run, a man's best friends are those of his own household. He will never find love like the home love. God chooses better than man. Others may praise or please a man more, but it will be that blood ties last longest and hold hardest. Our relationships are fixed factors in our life, to which we must adjust ourselves. Whoever is not considerate and tender and loyal in his dealings with his own kindred is not following in the train of Jesus.

A wedding feast and not a funeral, was the cause of the Master's long journey up from the Jordan to the village of Cana. At the very outset of His career, when great thoughts teemed in His brain and great works beckoned Him, the haversent Messiah took time for the claims of society. He was no ascetic, like John the Baptist. The anchorite's cell is not His program for holy living. He dwelt, as He meant His followers to dwell, close to the normal life of the people, sharing their lot fully and sanctifying it wholly. The dyspeptic type of religion which foregoes harmless pleasures and social joys is more dyspepsia than religion.

When the Dinner Is Spoiled.

A housekeeper can understand, better than a theologian, the domestic tragedy in the home of festivity at Cana. The woman whose company dinner has spoiled can appreciate the consternation of the host when the wine gave out during the wedding feast. It takes a great store of grace to face these little household disasters serenely.

Of course, considered in relation to the whole big scheme of things, the shortage of wine was only a trifle, but the hostess, who "counts face", was at stake, was not considering the scheme of things, but only this one particular calamity. To him it was big enough to mar all the happiness of this most momentous occasion in his life.

So, because it meant much to the host, it also meant much to this sympathetic Guest, whose best name is Love. Whatever concerns men affects Christ. His greatness is not too great to be touched by the feeling of our least infirmity. As Niagara's torrent supplies light for the smallest attic lamp in Buffalo, and power for the tiny, cooling fan, as well as for illumination of a city and for the transportation of all its traffic, so the Niagara of divine love serves the heart's smallest need. Nothing is beneath the care of infinite compassion. When any of the earth's wines fail—and they all do fail, sooner or later—the Christ of Cana stands ready to supply more fully a richer and better.

The Meddling Mother.

The mother hen cannot see without alarm and excitement the duckling she has hatched taking to the water, its powers all unrealized by her. A pang of parenthood is to behold the son and daughter growing out from the necessity of the care of mother and father, and standing self-reliant in the exercise of their own powers. It is hard for a mother to realize that her son is no longer tied to her apron string; that, in all except the inspiration and offices of love, she is unnecessary to him. Calamities innumerable have resulted from parents' endeavoring to control lives that have passed beyond their authority; for God designs that no person can map out another's destiny.

The rather sad side of this Cana scene is Mary's intrusion into her Son's life work. He had to teach her—gently, in spite of the harsh-sounding "woman" of the English translation—that He was no longer her babe, but a man, and more than a man, and that she must be henceforth, with respect to his Messianic office, no more than any other disciple. Like a loyal, loving mother, she learned her lesson promptly, and without pettishness or resentment. She trustfully told the servants heed any word of her Son's, realizing that He, as every man, must do his own work, live his own life.

Of course it was natural for Mary to turn to her helpful Son, in a time of need. He was that sort of person. Had she not for 30 years leaned on Him in the Nazareth home. Happy the house and the neighborhood that has such a one, to whom everybody naturally look when trouble comes. Jesus had proved his mission in the humble Nazareth abode years before he proclaimed it to the world.

When God's Clock Strikes.

"Mine hour is not yet come," was Jesus' response to Mary, meaning that the time for his self-revelation had not fully arrived—though it came almost immediately after. The Son knew how to wait the Father's hour; He understood that God's clock is never slow. Too early is as bad as too late, in some matters. Here are well as strong are the persons who will not be hurried unprepared into services. The speaker who will not speak oftener than he has a message, the student who will not neglect his books because of the insistent calls of practical service, the youth who will not cut short his apprenticeship for the sake of larger immediate gain.

Jesus could not be confused or distracted or hastened. He saw the end from the beginning, and all things in proportion. He had waited 30 years for his hour to strike; he still could wait. The absence from his life of the feverishness of the average reformer is noteworthy; he had entered into the patience of the Father.

A Motto for Life.

That was a royal rule for Christian service which Mary gave to the servants of the house concerning her Son—"Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." It suggests the germ-clause of the modern Christian Endeavor pledge, "I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do." It was a simple principle for those house servants, as it took all responsibility and reason for questioning from them. They had only to obey implicitly the young Rabbi's commands, regardless of the comment of others.

And there is the secret of serene living. The other evening in the train I heard one young woman, evidently a school teacher, say to another, "I am sure we would be very much happier if we did not mind so much what people say. Now, this morning, because none of the children were near to me, I went sliding all the way to school on the ice, and I enjoyed it immensely. Yesterday, because some of the children were looking, I walked primly over the ice as if I never had enjoyed a slide." Happy are they who dare to substitute for the galling rule of "They say," the royal law, "He says."

Naturally the confidence of Mary at the wedding feast was vindicated. Orders were given by Jesus—and strange orders they were for the middle of a feast—to carry more than a hundred gallons of water and pour it into the water pots, drawing it out again as rich, smooth red wine. The servants had their reward in beholding the wonder. They alone knew the secret of the sudden replenishing of the exhausted store of wine. Service is the path to knowledge. It was to those disciples who were close to Him that Jesus said, "To you it is given to know." "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." The mind of God is known to those who do the will of God.

Wine From Water.

Quietly, confidently, naturally, as if he were the undisputed source of all power, Jesus gave the word and the water became wine. There was nothing spectacular about the performance. The miracle-worker used no means, and did nothing to attract attention to what he was doing. But somehow, in some way, He made the water into wine. It was a miracle; that is all we can say—a "sign," to attest publicly his divinity, and to be accepted for what it was.

The Master worked with the tools at hand, the earthenware jars and the abundant water. He did not long for more favorable conditions, but taking things as they were, he wrought them into what they should be. There is no place or time or circumstances equal to here and now for working out our life mission.

The question arises, in this day of intense temperance sentiment, "Did Jesus make real wine?" He did. The theory that he created a different kind of wine, an unfermented juice, is mere quibbling and a misinterpretation of the Scriptures. The only difference between the wine that Jesus made and the wine first supplied was that his was better and more abundant. He who asks the best for himself always gives the best. The mistaken notion that Jesus came to present certain binding principles cannot be bolstered up by this incident. Jesus came to enunciate great principles, which work out different practices in every age. Because of these principles the total abstinence movement of today lives and thrives. There can be little doubt that if Jesus were living today He would be a total abstainer and an active opponent of strong drink.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MOSQUITOES LIE LOW.

"The skyscraper is unquestionably an enemy of the mosquito and we need not go out of New Orleans to establish the fact," said an observant man. "It has been known for some time that the mosquito was not a highflyer, that is, that he was not in the habit of getting very far away from the earth. The wind will occasionally blow him up, but he never gets far up in the air unless forced up against his will. He always roots close to the ground. I was talking with Col. Andrew Blakely of the St. Charles hotel the other day about this same matter and he assured me that he had established the fact beyond peradventure that the mosquito was not in the least inclined to select the higher floors of skyscrapers for places of habitation. Col. Blakely during the entire summer has occupied a room on the top floor of the St. Charles hotel He kept the transom closed so that mosquitoes could not get in from the inside, but left the windows open. The result was that he has been able to sleep without a mosquito bar. The idea in closing the transom was to shut out the mosquitoes that might find their way to the top floor by accident. For instance, the insects are often carried to the higher floors by elevators or they make their way up the stairways by degrees, or they might be carried up in clothes. With the transom closed insects thus getting to the higher floors would be shut out of the rooms, providing, of course, the doors be not left open. The experiment in Col. Blakely's case proved successful and he established the fact that the mosquito was not in the air at that height. If they had been they would have been blown in through the open windows. The mosquito, as I said before, roosts close to the ground, and he is not at all fond of the dizzy heights of the modern skyscraper."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Just Kerosene.

The small town of Y— down on the Maine coast contains many quaint and interesting characters. The following incident occurred not long ago:

Mr. Brown was standing at the corner waiting for the electric car. It was a dark, rainy night, and as the streets of Y— are unlighted many of the residents carry lanterns. So he was not surprised to see Miss Shaw approach with a small hand-lantern, and together they boarded the car.

The sat down beside a friend who at once remarked: "Good evening, Miss Shaw; I see you carry a lantern."

"Yes, replied Miss Shaw. "Father carried one all his life, and I suppose I always shall."

"That's heredity, isn't it?" laughingly asked the friend.

"Oh, no!" promptly replied Miss Shaw. "Only common kerosene."—Harper's Weekly.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS

An interesting conference has been held in Germany which may serve as an eye-opener to the advocates in this country of the state ownership of railroads, among whom is William Jennings Bryan, who borrowed some of his ideas from Germany. It may arouse the skepticism of some to suggest that Mr. Bryan borrowed an idea, for there are a great many people who persistently cling to the belief that he is the sole originator of economic ideas. But, forgetting the question of origin, the fact remains that Germany's state ownership of railroads dovetails with Mr. Bryan's ideas, and even were this not true, Germany's experience would still be interesting and furnish a lesson for this country.

To begin with, it may be said that Germany is not extremely happy with railroad conditions. The news dispatches say there has been endless discord concerning the subject and that there is hope that the conference will unravel a condition of affairs that has greatly puzzled the kaiser's country. The representatives of six states are participating in the conference, with the object of securing uniformity of management and obviate the delays in the interchange of freight on the state borders, which have become vexatious to shippers. A sample grievance is given in the statement that Prussia sent freight around the state of Saxony instead of through it, where the Saxon lines were the direct route, thus depriving Saxony of its share of the traffic. To overcome this the conference proposes passing cars through uninspected and without the transhipment of their contents. In addition to this the conference proposes to consolidate the operating management of the different states, and to bring the lines owned by companies and those owned by states under one management, keeping separate sets of books for different states and territories.

The important fact to be deduced from these unsatisfactory conditions is that state ownership, as it has been tested in the German empire, doesn't meet the requirements, and the lesson is worth taking into account when Mr. Bryan, or any other man, advocates the adoption of the system in the United States. The system is evidently fallacious and impracticable, and it will be cheaper to take cognizance of Germany's experience than to make a practical demonstration of the system on our own account. The idea would make a fit addition to the scrap-heap of Bryan's rejected theories.

SCHOOL TAX SEGREGATION.

Jeff Davis, who was elected governor of Arkansas in November for a third term, has taken up the cudgel in behalf of Vardaman's plan to segregate school taxes. In his inaugural address, Governor Davis gives vent to the following outburst of unreason:

A negro is not susceptible of higher education; he is not susceptible of higher moral culture; a negro is a negro, made so by God Almighty, bred and born as such, and no matter with what tender solicitude we attempt to raise him from this position, he is but a servant still.

Attempted education proves harmful rather than beneficial, so I have come to the point where I, for one, am willing to step out and say "from this day forward let the negroes of Arkansas educate themselves, if it is possible; let the sympathy for them come from this carpetbag element that keeps them constantly in commotion;" and I most heartily recommend that at this session of the legislature you pass a law segregating the school taxes of this state, so that the negroes may receive the benefit of the taxes collected from their property, and the white children receive the benefit of the taxes collected from the porperty of the white people of this state.

This is not unjust; it is not unfair. It is not unjust for me to be compelled to educate my own children, neither is it unjust to say to two distinct races who can never amalgamate, who can never hold interests in common, "You educate your children," and to the other race, "You educate yours."

The south for nearly half a century has done her best to try to make something out of the negro, and we have totally failed. There are many school districts in this state where the white children can not have school more than half the time for lack of sufficient funds; then why should we take from our children and give to others the needed blessings which they themselves crave?

In other parts of his message, the governor recommends that provision be made for a reform school, for a deaf and dumb institute and for an extension to the insane asylum. He might, with consistency, demand that parents who have incorrigible children, pay for this reform farm, that the deaf and dumb be forced to build an institute for themselves and the cost of the insane asylum be taxed against the unfortunates for whose benefit it is designed.

The chief executive of Arkansas reflects on the intelligence of his commonwealth when he gives official utterance to a statement like the foregoing. It is supreme nonsense to say that the negro is not susceptible to higher education, for there is ample proof to the contrary. When he says that attempted education is harmful, he speaks one-half a truth, for it would apply with equal force to a child, white or black. To instil into the human mind just enough knowledge to create the true value of an education and then withhold it, would manifestly create discontent. That would be ignorance aggravated, and we more than half suspect that that is the method pursued in Arkansas.

Davis talks like an unreconstructed Southerner who has not kept pace with events but whose development has been stunted by animosity for his conquerors. He should come out of his trance and brush against his more enlightened neighbor, always of course avoiding the unregenerated Vardaman.

The South, as a section, doesn't approve sentiments of the Davis brand, and thank God for it. The colored man is a breathing entity to be dealt with in a Christian manner. Education makes him self-sustaining, and, if the South ever reaches a point where it can be even tolerant, it will find that the so-called race problem far from being unsolvable, will work itself out.

THE COSSACKS BECOME ACTIVE

Those picturesque soldiers, the Russian Cossacks have begun to assume a part in the war in the Far East that entitles them to attention they have not received during present hostilities. Perhaps more was expected of them by the average person than conditions justified. We all had a fancy picture of a daring soldier who rode extremely well, shouted wildly, looked fierce and, taken altogether, made a terrifying spectacle. The terrible Cossack was expected to ride down the little Jap and dispatch him with ease and grace, without serious interference. But the war has been in progress nearly a whole year without the Russian cavalry doing anything worth while.

At last, however, the Cossacks have begun to account for themselves in a series of raids that are at least daring, if not altogether brilliant. Reports tell of raids that have been directed against Oyama's railroad communications. Southwest of Liao Yang four companies of Russian cavalry were repulsed by Japanese cavalry, according to Japanese reports, and then, when reinforced by other companies, were again repulsed by a larger detachment of Japanese. That was Wednesday morning. Wednesday night a small force of Russian cavalry tore up railroad tracks north of Haicheng, and also between Yinkow and Tatchekiao. During the same day two thousand Russian cavalry attacked Newchwang.

There is an element of surprise connected with these reported raids. The Cossacks appear to have been animated by some new spirit that has given them the life they were supposed to possess, but which has apparently lain dormant during the present war. It will be interesting to watch with what success the Japanese combat this reanimated force. So far they do not appear to have been overwhelmed by it, the raids not having accomplished much of consequence. The Japanese cavalry is the weakest arm of the service, and should ordinarily be an easy victim for the heralded terror of the Russian army. If it is strong to withstand these raids and come into victorious about all that will be left for the Russian Cossack of history will be well-merited ridicule.

NO PEACE FOR NICHOLAS.

Peace as the reward of victory is the spirit in which the czar breathes an address to his army and navy. There is not the least sign of yielding, no hint of peace to come from compromise or negotiation. If he reflect his true feeling, the Russians will prosecute the war with greater vigor than ever, made more desperate because of the additional grievance resulting from the fall of Port Arthur.

Advocates of an early peace can expect no encouragement except from within. Only a revolution can bend the mighty ruler of the Russias. There are plenty of indications. His reception of the zemstvos' petition is not reassuring. The beaurocracy is apparently more firmly entrenched than ever. The peasants are dissatisfied. The Nihilists are active and threatening. Reports from the field reveal discord between officers and men. It may be that a little spark will kindle the fires of revolt.

Nicholas pays tribute to the enemy who, he says, are "strong and daring." But the greatest disadvantage under which Russia is laboring is the fact that the battlefield is 7,000 miles from home. What a stretch of country for the czar's minions to traverse before they can face the foe! Wonderful indeed is that they endure this journey and have courage left to engage in mortal combat.

PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

In eighty-four counties of Illinois school teachers receive the minimum of $25 a month for their services. For nine months' work they are paid but $225 and for this sum they must board and clothe themselves and be properly equipped for one of the most important tasks of life.

Conditions in Illinois are not different from that found in other states. Here in Ohio many teachers receeive but $30 and $35 a month. Only a few days ago the local papers contained accounts of schools in a township near Toledo which were without teachers because of the low wages paid.

Teachers who are not worth more than $25 and $30 per month should not be employed. It is an injustice to the children. It is likewise an injustice to teachers to pay them so small a sum if they are worth more money. A man will pay $40 and $50 a month for the care of his horses. Is not the education of his children more important than the care of his horses? Poor teachers should not be employed good ones should be paid what they are worth.

UNIFORM NATURALIZATION LAW

The recommendations of Secretary Hay for a uniform law limiting the naturalization of aliens to a specific number of courts and specific requirements as to wording, the paper used and the seal employed, will have a tendency to bring the subject prominently before congress. Mr. Hay possesses a clear understanding of the disagreeable features of the present naturalization laws and the lax methods through which aliens become citizens of the United States. The intent of the constitutional provision for conferring citizenship upon aliens is that the process should be uniform and dignified, calculated to impress the petitioner with the importance of the great privileges he is being granted at the hands of the government. How far short of this present methods fall is made clear by the thousands of frauds that have been committed. So much for the moral shortcomings of the existing system.

There are about five thousand separate and distinct courts now exercising jurisdiction over naturalization, and they differ widely in methods and in the wording of the certificates they grant. Some have elaborate rules by which to test the fitness of applicants; in others the process is hurried and perfunctory, with no impressive formalities.

Secretary Hay has had opportunity to see the effects of this loose system. Of the eighteen thousand or more passports issued by the American government last year half were to naturalized citizens. If any of those get into trouble in foreign lands they claim the protection of the United States government, but with so many local courts issuing certificates and with naturalization papers not on file at Washington, the state department is put to great labor in verifying the validity of the claims presented to it. And with the state department in doubt foreign governments are not to be blamed for hesitating to accept them without additional authentication from Washington.

It is to overcome these annoying features of the present naturalization methods, and to keep the electorate purer, that Mr. Hay has made his recommendations for limiting naturalization to specific districts under uniform regulations. One objection that is certain to arise will be the great inconvenience the applicant will be put to in reaching distant courts, but even this will but create greater respect for the privilege the applicant seeks to have conferred upon him by the government. There can be no question of a needed change and the recommendations of Secretary Hay deserves respectful consideration.

THE NAVAL BILL.

It is said that the responsible members of both the House and the Senate naval committees have agreed on the main features of the coming naval appropriation bill. There are to be no no new cruisers or torpedo boats, but a couple of scouting vessels, half a dozen torpedo boat destroyers, a few small craft for insular waters, and two battleships. Because of the last item, this is vastly better than what the "pork-barrel" enthusiasts have threatened—the cutting out of the battleships entirely, in order to get ten or twelve million dollars for minor river and harbor improvements.

The main point upon which the people of the United States are to be congratulated is that the item for two battleships will not be cut out. The lesson of the Far Eastern war is that the battleships are the spinal column of any country's navy. The minor vessels are all right in the fields of action for which they are fitted, but a strong battleship line is the only really valuable one for national defense, or for offensive operations.

A SEA-LEVEL CANAL
ACROSS THE ISTHMUS

For many years the isthmian canal project was so successfully antagonized in congress by the transcontinental railways, that nothing was done. There was any amount of futile discussion, without any headway being made. The motto of the opposition to the canal was "Divide and conquer." So long as they could, they played the Panama route against the Nicaragua route; and it was not until the object-lesson which was given in the Spanish war, by the magnificent run of the Oregon around Cape Horn, that public opinion became too insistent for further delay. The battle between Panama and Nicaragua was settled in favor of the former. The canal treaty with the republic of Panama was negotiated, the property of the French canal company was purchased, and Panama was paid the ten million dollars for which the treaty provided. It was thus settled that the canal is to be built across Panama.

One would suppose that the expenditure of some fifty million dollars by the government to acquire the necessary property rights and franchises would settle the matter, and that the transcontinental railways would give up the fight. But have they done so? In the light of recent developments, it is certainly a plausible conjecture that they are still at work to delay the project for as many years as possible. The longer the delay, the more money they will make by high freight rates, which will be materially reduced when the canal goes into operation. We have now the question forced to the front whether the canal shall be built with locks, as proposed by the canal commission, or be constructed at sea-level. To adopt the latter plan means that the construction will take many more years than are estimated for a lock canal. Those who are proposing a change to a sea-level canal may be sincere in their arguments; or they may be under the influence of the railway companies.

The Blade makes no charges whatever, for it has not the inside information upon which alone such charges must be based; but it wishes merely to call attention to the sudden crusade inaugurated in favor of a complete change of plans, and to project the inquiry whether this move is not open to grave suspicion of its sincerity, because it certainly makes for the benefit of the transcontinental railways, in introducing an element of delay, and that for years.

By all odds the most able argument in favor of a tidewater canal is that advanced by Mr. G. W. Crichfield, in an article on "The Panama Canal from the Contractor's Standpoint," which appears in the current number of the North American Review. So far as The Blade is concerned, it wants the canal as soon as possible. It cares not one whit whether it is a lock or a sea-level canal The point is, to have the work done, and as quickly as money and men can complete it.

As to Mr. Crichfield, it is said that he, since 1892, has been in business as a contractor in different parts of this country and in Mexico, Venezuela and other Latin American countries. In 1901-02 he built a railroad some thirty miles through the swamps and forests of Venezuela in a previously unexplored district. These facts are given to show that Mr. Crichfield understands work in the tropics. Also, in January and February of last year, he made a personal study of the Panama canal route by going over the ground. In his conclusions he disagrees with the conclusions of the engineers of the French company, who have for years been studying the problem; and from the conclusions of the Panama canal commission, whose members spent a much longer time in investigation.

Mr. Crichfield says that the auxiliary works necessary to the lock system are difficult; that it is hard to estimate their cost; that no satisfactory estimate has yet been made. De Lesseps set the cost of a lock canal at $120,000.000, spent about $300,000,000, of which $200.000,000 was stolen or wasted, and never began to construct either a lock or a dam. His opinion is that the United States, if it bulids a lock canal, will tear out its system of locks and artificial lakes within fifty years, and dig the canal as it should be dug—forty feet below tide level.

He asserts that the completion of the Culebra cut is not the most difficult but the easiest thing to be done in the construction of the canal. The eight mile ridge, through which it must be sunk, is a healthy situation, the work is of the simplest kind, and the machinery for carrying it on is inexpensive and easily managed—drills for rock bottom, steam shovels for earth, a hoisting engine and an overhead cable.

The chief trouble, in Mr. Crichfield's opinion, will not be in the Culebra cut, but in the lowlands between Colon and Bas Obispo, a distance of twenty-nine miles. This is low, marshy land, with dense tropical growth of trees, vines and underbrush, impenetrable in most parts except by a man with heavy boots and a machete. The ground is rich, but oozy, and covered with rotten logs, stumps, poisonous vines, thorns, and trees with poisonous sap. There are small, deadly serpents there, and mosquitoes by the myriad.

On all of these things the average citizen of the United States is not competent to pass judgment. The Blade frankly confesses its inability to judge correctly. But what The Blade is certain of, is that the people want the canal built as quickly as possible, and that they will not tolerate any more delay due to the machinations of the transcontinental railways.

SENATOR HEMENWAY.

The question as to who should succeed Vice President-elect Fairbanks in the United States senate was settled by Indiana Republicans with scarcely the vestige of a struggle. Immediately after the election several candidates sprung up, but the contest was doomed to be short and decisive. There was one man who seemed to tower head and shoulders over his competitors in point of service, popularity and proved ability. That man was James A. Hemenway, member of congress from the First Indiana district.

Senator Hemenway entered congress in 1895, when Tom Reed was speaker, and quickly won recognition by his perseverance in behalf of his own district and by his indomitable energy. He was placed on the important committee of appropriations and was early recognized as a coming man. He has been coming ever since and when Uncle Joe Cannon landed the speakership, Hemenway, whom he greatly admired, was made chairman of the committee.

But honor has not proved a canker in Hemenway's case. He is the same plain, unassuming Hoosier, still full of energy and still imbued with the importance of serving his country well. Today he is the recipient of congratulations from people all over the country, Democrats as well as Republicans, and it is safe to say that there isn't a man who doesn't feel that the Indiana congressman has justly earned his reward.

IT IS CANADA'S FAULT.

In the late presidential campaign, there was a decided movement apparent in New England for reciprocal trade-relations with Canada. Senator Fairbanks, who is a member of the joint high commission, shortly after the election, took up the matter of calling that body together again, to dispose of the yet unsettled questions pending between the United States and Canada, and to agree, if possible, upon a basis for reciprocity between the two countries.

But it takes two to make a bargain, and the Canadian government does not seem to look with favor upon a reassembling of the high joint commission. In point of fact, Sir Wilfred Laurier refuses definitely to consent to calling it together for any purpose whatever. He is the Canadian premier, and he does not seem impressed with the importance of any reciprocity agreement. So those Americans who have favored the plan will place the blame where it belongs—upon Canada; not upon the Washington administration.

The New York Commercial very pertinently calls attention to a paragraph in the letter of Mr. Fairbanks, accepting the vice presidential nomination, in which he placed the responsibility for previous lack of action on reciprocity. The paragraph is as follows:

Both President McKinley and President Roosevelt attempted to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. That subject together with the Alaskan boundary and other matters, was submitted to a joint high commission for consideration, but the differences which arose with respect to the boundary made it impossible for the commission to agree upon any one of the remaining subjects submitted for its determination. The American commissioners desired to remit the boundary dispute to the two governments and to proceed with the consideration of all other questions, including reciprocity. But the British commissioners declined to proceed further while the boundary remained undetermined. Subsequently the boundary commission was created and the boundary line has been settled. But no agreement has been reached for further consideration of the remaining questions embraced in the protocol.

So long as Canada is utterly indifferent to reciprocal trade relations, there is no possible reason why any agitation of the subject shall be continued on this side of the line. Only a short time before our own elections last fall, Canada held her parliamentary elections, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party won out by a decisive majority. It is certain, therefore, that Canadian reciprocity cannot become a live issue for several years—and it is Canada's fault.

A RUSSIAN TRICK.

The interview accredited to Vice Admiral Doubassoff, the Russian member of the international commission to inquire into the North Sea incident, is remarkable, in that he predicts an early and honorable peace but only a temporary one. "The next time," he says, "we shall be amply prepared."

In a word, the proposal of the czar, if Doubassoff speaks with authority, is to agree on terms of peace, permitting Japan to retain Port Arthur and so much of Manchuria as she is now occupying, and then hustle preparations for another war which he could provoke with little difficulty. Between the lines, one may read the confession of the Russian that he picked a quarrel because he thought he could whip the little Jap with one hand tied behind him. Being convinced of his error, he seeks a breathing spell so that he can free the now useless hand.

It is not likely that the Jap will thus be caught napping. If there is to be peace the Russian diplomats will not be permitted to make the terms. The Jap won't loosen his hold until he has assurance that his enemy will be good. It would be the height of folly for him to yield a foot until he has a bond signed by Russia and endorsed by all the other signatories to The Hague tribunal.

And it is to the interest of neutral nations that there be no armistice in the guise of peace. The world wants permanent peace, not the kind of which Doubassoff speaks. If Russia isn't satisfied with the whipping she has sustained, let the cruel war go on until one or the other cries: "Hold, enough." There will be fewer casualties than if Russia is given time to catch her second breath. She is paying the penalty of an immoral act. She broke faith with the world when she continued to occupy Manchuria, and she cannot look for much sympathy. If Japan can whip her, it is taking an unpleasant task off the shoulders of some other nation, and if she does it decently and thoroughly, all the better.

But we have no fears that the cunning Jap will be drawn into a trap by Russian duplicity. We will be much mistaken if he leaves the bars down after the Muscovite has departed from Manchuria.

AN INDEX OF PROSPERITY.

The railroads, especially the larger ones, report a continuous growth of traffic. They are the nation's common carriers, and such a report means increasing commerce, and consequently added business acitivity. A fair indication of railway prosperity is found in the heavy orders for new rolling stock. The Pennsylvania alone has recently contracted for 325 heavy freight locomotives, to be delivered at the rate of fifty per month, and the total cost will be $5,525,000, or about $17,000 for each engine. This is only a side issue, however, as the company is going into the business of producing locomotives in its own works on a large scale. It expects by the end of the year to have added 625 engines to its equipment. What this company is doing is also being done, on a varying scale, by other lines. And it all goes to show that the railroads are preparing for a mammoth demand on their facilities and that they see no sign of any decided falling off in the prosperity which the country is now enjoying.

HUMAN NATURE AND TRUSTS.

The Atchison Globe tells a story of a farmer who has been howling against trusts for years, but who, the other morning, drove into Atchison with a load of hay for market. The regular price of hay was $7.50; but as soon as the farmer made the discovery that his was the only load of hay in town, the price at once jumped to $10 a ton, and anybody who desired to buy must pay the price.

That Kansas farmer, a trust-buster in theory, himself became a trust in fact. Human nature exerted itself and that load of hay resolved itself into a monopoly. With a thumb in either armhole of his vest, he took on the luminosity of a grasping combination. He owned the only load of hay on the market, and any consumer who wished to buy could either pay the price or go without hay. He furnished a simple lesson in social economy that anybody can understand.

THE CLEVER JAP.

A college teacher in Japan, writing to a London newspaper, tells of a new method the Japanese have adopted in fighting Russia. The following is a paragraph from the letter, which shows the cleverness of the Jap as he appears in a new light and thoroughly up-to-date:

The Japanese government, finding such numbers of prisoners of war unable to read or write, has issued a decree that prisoners who can read and write Russian must teach those who cannot for two hours a day. Polish prisoners are taught to write and read Polish in the same way.

This is an innovation in warfare which does credit to the foresight and long-headedness of the Japanese. The use of education as a weapon by a conquering nation has never been tried before, and yet its effect in this case is easily foreseen. To teach a Russian to read and write and send him home means trouble for the czar long after present hostilities are ended, and the bureaucracy will have a new enemy to fight. The permanent safety of Russian autocracy is founded upon the ignorance of the masses, and the Jap, with his native shrewdness, has seized the opportunity for creating future bother for his enemy by giving to the czar's soldiers who have fallen into his hands a weapon that he may use at home. Verily, the clever Jap is showing the world a new trick.

WHO OWNS PORT ARTHUR?

The Japanese have captured the southern end of the Laio Tung peninsula, with Port Arthur and Dalny. To whom does it now belong? It must be remembered that Russia never claimed ownership. Ten years ago, in the war with China, Japan captured Port Arthur from that power. When a treaty of peace was arranged, China ceded Port Arthur and the southern part of the peninsula to Japan.

This did not suit the wily diplomats of St. Petersburg, and they managed to secure the aid of Germany and France in an objection to this cession, on the ground that it would be inimical to the interests of the three countries to permit Japan to establish herself at Port Arthur. So the Mikado was perforce compelled to relinquish the stronghold, and give the Laio Tung peninsula back to China.

The next move of Russia was to lease Port Arthur for twenty-five years from China. Then she proceeded to make it the "Gibraltar of the East," spending hundreds of millions of dollars in elaborate works of defense. Then she built Dalny as a commercial port, extended her railway to both, and prepared to hold the peninsula by the strong hand.

Of course, no one with a knowledge of Russian methods and of the situation in the East expected Russia to relinquish Port Arthur. Probably at the expiration of the twenty-five years, a new lease would have been made, if Russia were not then prepared to force China to grant the sovereignty of the peninsula outright.

Now that Japan has conquered Port Arthur from Russia, to whom does it belong? As an abstract legal question, it is certainly Chinese property. But it is very doubtful that Japan will ever be willing to yield possession a second time. War and its results rise supreme over abstract property rights, and Japan will probably argue that Port Arthur was captured by her from China, formally ceded, but that Russia robbed her of it, and she is but resuming her own. This will be one of the difficult questions when peace negotiations come—unless Russia conquers Japan, and wipes her off the map of continental Asia.

The postal receipts of the fifty largest postoffices in the country for December show an increase of 9 per cent. compared to the corresponding month of 1903. This is one of the accepted indications of the prosperity of the country.

Dr. Dowie declares he has had a revelation ordering him to establish a Zion City in Old Mexico. The revelation has doubtless also thoroughly convinced him that there's money in the project.

How International Commission Will Work

① ADMIRAL KAZNAKOFF ② ADMIRAL CH DAVIS
③ MR HUGH O'BEIRNE ④ ADMIRAL FOURNIER-CHAIRMAN ⑤ SIR EDWARD FRY ⑥ SIR LEWIS BEAUMONT
FROM "THE SPHERE"

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION INTO THE BALTIC FLEET ACTION IN THE NORTH SEA.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The text of the procedure of the international commission appointed to inquire into the North sea incident, has been given out. It regulates the hearings of witnesses and various other details. The most important points are as follows. The official language of the commission will be French.

Witnesses testifying in other languages, will have their testimony translated into French. The commissioners will deliberate in secret, and will hear the witnesses in public.

The British claims will be first presented, and the Russian reply will follow.

Counsel for both sides will present final arguments.

The commissioners will deliberate in secret upon their final report.

The closing session, when the commission will publish the result of the investigation, will be public.

Death of Notorious Revolutionary Leader

LOUISE MICHEL

Paris, Jan. 12.—Louise Michel, prominent as a communist and revolutionary worker for the last thirty-five years, died in Marseilles, aged seventy-five years.

Louise Michel's death has come in her seventy-fifth year. Her life was despaired of last year, when she was reported to be dying of congestion of the lungs at Toulon. She has resided of late in the south of France among the socialist and anarchist sections of the population of Marseilles and the Arsenal, after passing some time in London, where, though growing feeble, the "Ded Virgin" of France continued her activity in the cause of anarchism.

Romance surrounded the childhood of the woman who was to be noted as the fiercest petroleuse in the ranks of the Commune and on the barricades. In the siege she worked in defatigably in an ambulance corps, and, donning the uniform of a national guardsman, fought bravely against the Prussians.

But joining the Communards she planned to kill Thiers as she planned to kill Napoleon. When the leaders of the Reds rejected her proposals she organized a union of women and with rie and petroleum fought against the Versailles troops. She was taken prisoner, but escaped, then learning her mother had been arrested in her stead, she gave herself up, was tried, and transported to New Caledonia for life.

Indian Twins in Costume

These Cayuse Indian babies are the only Indian twins living, as it is the custom to kill twins as soon as they are born because it is a belief that they are an ill omen and unless disposed of the anger of the Great Spirit will be aroused. The names of these interesting little papooses are Tox-e-lox and A-lem-plum. They were born at McKay Creek, in Oregon. They owe their lives to their father, a young chief named Ha-hots-mox-mox. He did not wish to kill them, and when it was known to the old chief of his tribe that they had been permitted to live he sent forth an order that the ancient law of the tribe was to be carried out, but being an orator of no mean parts the young father addressed the members of his tribe when assembled. He told them with eloquence that while far away in the forest hunting deer he had had a vision in which he had been told that twin girls were to be born to him, and that they were to stand as a good omen to the whole tribe. He touched the right chord and the twins live and flourish. The photograph was taken by Major Lee Moorehouse.

In With a Plunge.

"I wish to enter and take an active part in the battle of life. What would you advise me to do?"

"Get married," wrote the editor of the "Replies to Queries" column.—Fort Worth Record.

Current Events.

Premier Balfour says British empire is too big.

North sea inquiry at Paris is to be open to the public.

Daisy Leiter is cheered when she arrives in England as bride of an earl.

Archbishop of Canterbury denies favoring national church in United States.

Two women and three policemen are injured by a mob during a run on a New York bank.

Count Puechler, Germany's greatest Jew baiter, is sentenced to jail for inciting class hatred.

The statue of Lord Russell, largely the gift of the American bar, is unveiled in London, England.

The machinists' union of Chicago pays out in last year $156,000 in benefits to men who are out on strike.

District Attorney Jerome's raids cause an exodus of gamblers from New York to Jersey City.

British freighter Indus, with a cargo of sugar from Cuba, runs on Fire Island bar during a fog.

Representative Norden, of Cook county, offers touching prayer in the Illinois house for Governor Deneen's daughter.

Kaiser Wilhelm is after Dr. Pasche, the liberal leader who tried to create discord between Germany and England.

Western cattlemen threaten to quit the National Live Stock association if railroads are admitted to membership.

Ellis Island records show the arrival of 14,000 immigrants during the first ten days of January and 478 deportations.

Miss Jane Addams advocates the establishment of departments for civil service training in the universities of the country.

The Kansas legislature urges the state's delegation in congress to support President Roosevelt on the interstate commerce question.

Senator Varney Eaton, of Milwaukee, who is under indictment for bribery, has decided, it is said, to quit the senate and retire to private life.

Frank P. Flint, Republican, of Los Angeles, is elected United States senator by the California legislature, to succeed Thomas R. Bard.

Missouri legislature appoints a committee to investigate the campaign fund charges brought against the Republican nominee for United States senator.

Governor La Follette, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature, calls for state supervision of rates, tax on life insurance and action against the trusts and the lobby.

Cure for cancer is in sight, according to scientists in the University of Buffalo, who have discovered a serum that overcomes the malady in mice.

J. J. Hill declares the present a critical time to agitate for railroad rate legislation, but says he would welcome any legislation to stop the rebate system.

Robert M. Fair, of Chicago, for fifteen years with Marshall Field & Co., has retired from the firm, the tenth managing partner the establishment has made a millionaire.

Chicago mother grieves over the birth of a girl baby, when she had hoped for a boy, and commits suicide by inhaling gas, the fumes also killing a 3-year-old daughter.

Duty on wild animals and bugs imported into this country makes them an expensive luxury, except in the case of those brought in for scientific use, writes William E. Curtis.

Witnesses for the defense in the Smoot case deny political activity of the Mormons and declare there have been no plural marriages in Idaho since the manifesto was issued.

Walter Wellman says the Republican leaders turn from talk of tariff revision to the problem of railroad rate reform, on which a battle royal is near. President Roosevelt is confident that some legislation will be enacted.

William E. Curtis declares the nation's conscience stands in the way of a satisfactory acceptance of the indemnity demanded from China as a result of the Boxer troubles, but advocates that it be used in constructing consular buildings in the Orient.

Henry Phipps, associate and life-long friend of Andrew Carnegie, establishes a fund of $1,000,000 with which to erect and maintain model tenements in New York City. His gift, it is said, is only a forerunner of others to be made by prominent and wealthy men.

Imperial budget issued in St. Petersburg shows that $310,500,000 has been set aside to prosecute the war against Japan in 1905. The expenditure for 1904 is given as $358,700,000. In addition, $5,000,000 will be used to double-track the Trans-Siberian railway and $800,000 to finish the Circum-Baikal line.

House of Representatives adopts an amendment to the army bill providing that retired officers above the grade of major shall not receive full pay while assigned to the militia. This involves a cut in the pay of General Miles while he is adjutant general of Massachusetts.

Brodie L. Duke is given a hearing before Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, and then is dragged away to an asylum until physicians have had opportunity to make a thorough examination of his mental condition for a report on Thursday. Physicians, in a preliminary examination, declare him to be sane.

Board of inquiry in the case of Bishop Talbot meets in Reading, Pa., and decides that, under the canons of the church that went into effect Jan. 1, it has no authority to take up the investigation of the charges of Dr. Irvine. This conclusion will prevent an inquiry now, but the case may be revived under the new canons.

Deal for a merger of the Chicago Union Traction company and the Chicago City Railway company is carried out in New York. J. Pierpont Morgan being at the head of a syndicate which will control the two lines. Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell and other Chicago capitalists are parties to the huge transaction, which involves the expenditure of $36,000,000 for City railway stock and possibly $50,000,000 for rehabilitation of the lines.

Not Quickly.

She—What was the noise? Was it Port Arthur falling?

He—No. That was only the man shoveling coal into the cellar. Port Arthur will not make very much noise when it falls—it is letting itself down easy.—Detroit Free Press.

Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year..... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arises from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

A $1 14 K Solid Gold, Diamond Point Fountain Pen For 60c

Every Pen Guaranteed

We will send the Pen and The Weekly Blade one year for.... **$1.00**

Or we will give the PEN **FREE** to any one sending us two yearly subscriptions to the Weekly Blade one year at 50c each.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

¼ doz. Teaspoons.... .... $2.0
½ doz. Dessert Spoons 1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Wa'tham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.39
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.98
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.29
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.79
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.39

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79 -7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.69
No. 84—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.29

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.39
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The "Omega"

A Dainty Watch for Ladies and Girls

A $14.00 VALUE FOR $9.85.

We offer our lady readers a very dainty watch for the holiday season. This watch is O size, open face, stem wind and set, gold filled, plain, engine turned or engraved case, guaranteed to wear twenty years, fitted with a 7-jeweled American movement, for only $9.85. The O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, being 1¼ inches in diameter, and can be worn as a chatelaine. We can furnish a very handsome, gold filled chatelaine pin for $1.50.

The regular price of this watch is $14.00, but we offer it to our readers for the holiday season at $9.85. Order early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

The "Ideal"

A $13.00 VALUE FOR $7.95.

We offer our readers a 12 size, open face, gold filled, plain engine turned or engraved case, guaranteed to wear 20 years, screw back, stem wind, lever set, fitted with an 11-jeweled American movement, for only.. **$7.95**

The regular value of this watch is $13.00. It is a 12 size, being the smallest size men's watch made, and therefore very suitable for boys as well as men who do not care for a large, heavy watch.

In ordering be sure to state whether plain, engine turned, or engraved case is desired. All watches are sent by registered mail.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Famous American Statesmen and Orators.

With biographical sketches, and their favorite orations.

This set consists of six volumes—nearly 400 pages in each volume—handsomely bound and printed from nice, clear type. The regular price of this set is $6.00. We have a limited number of sets which we offer our readers at $1.85 per set, all charges prepaid, or the set and the Weekly Blade one year for $2.00.

Every true American family should have this valuable work. It is a library in itself. You will never have another opportunity to get this set at the price we offer it. Get your order in at once, as we cannot fill any orders at this price after our present supply is exhausted.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Girl's Apron.

4618—Possibly the revival of the quaint and old-fashioned is responsible, in a measure, for the unprecedented vogue of the apron this season. Whatever the cause, there has never been a time when this sensible fashion—both for little people and big people—has resulted in such charming designs. With the opening of school, mothers all over the country are tremendously busy planning suitable changes for the youngsters. A fresh appearance each morning requires all manner of twisting and scheming, and experience has long since proven that a dainty apron for each day is the neatest solution of the problem. A freshly laundered apron which comes well down to the skirt of the dress is so great a protection to what chances to be worn beneath it, that it is unquestionably an economical investment. In covering completely that portion of the dress that is more or less worn or soiled it serves a double purpose. When a well-fitting pattern has been secured it is surprising just what little time is consumed in making

half a dozen or so of these useful little garments. Where there are a number to be made, time is saved by cutting out and making several together. The design for the small girl shown here varies somewhat from the style she has possibly been wearing, and for this reason she will no doubt don it with considerable pride. The apron which is made low-necked and sleeveless in design, almost reaches the hem of the dress. The material here used is a tiny checked muslin, though nainsook or plain lawn may be as well employed. The top portion is formed of a pretty spare yoke, which fits smoothly around the shoulders. The skirt of the apron, when plaited or gathered, easily joins the yoke portion, the outline of which is finished with stitching or a neat little beading. When a dressy apron is desired, the pattern is provided with a pointed, ruffled, Bertha, which can be used or not as preferred. Practical mothers almost regret that aprons are not as fashionable for little boys. While they are frequently worn by them, it is considered more or less of a hardship by these little gentlemen. Sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 years.

Child's Russian Dress.

No. 4534. There is a wide choice of fashions for children this season, although the Russian style continues in popularity. It would be hard to find a model better adapted to all shapes and sizes of childish figures, and at the same time so practical and sensible. It can be made just as elaborate or as severely plain as one chooses. Very little or no trimming is required to make it effective. A plain band or a band of the material with white or colored piping is all that is used for everyday dresses.

In the model shown here both back

and front have a little fulness at the neck. This overcomes any plainness to which so many mothers make objection. The sleeve is in one piece, with full lower portion taken up in tiny pleats. The belt may be of the material or leather. This is a desirable model for a brown Holland, pique, madras or galatea, and now that the insignia can be bought ready to sew on the dress, only a few minutes' time is required to fashion a most becoming little frock. The material required for a child of three years is 2½ yards of cloth, 44 inches wide.

Sizes 2, 3, 4 5 and 6 years.

Little Boy's Russian Suit.

No. 4548. There is no style for the little man that is more popular than the Russian style, with big sailor collar and diagonal closing. It is a style that is distinctly his own and to which his little sister can lay no claim. In this model the original was of red striped galatea with collar of red linen and with a broad facing of white. The blouse is fitted by front and back, over which is worn the

patent leather belt. Bloomers of the regulation style are also included. For a tiny little fellow the suit would be pretty of blue. These little suits are much prettier when combined with a color, and among such suits found in the shops we have collars and facings of red, buff, light green and blue, both in plain and striped materials.

Material required for medium size 3½ yards 27 inches wide.

Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Ladies' Fancy Collars.

No. 6197.—This is the time of the year when accessories take up the attention. Most of the important dresses and blouses made earlier in the season need a few extra lace collars to give them a new appearance. A gown that

is not quite so fashionable in cut or color may be made so by these clever little touches that show the trend of fashion.

It is in these little touches that are so suggestive of knowledge that makes women envy other women. The collars may be in high or open neck and may be used as the bertha for a dress, if one desires that style. They are quite the newest thing and may be made of material trimmed with val insertion and lace, or of all over lace insertion.

Sizes: Small, medium and large.

Girl's Suit.

No. 4601—Vacation time is over and school days are here again. School girls and their clothes are a most absorbing topic not only to the girls but to their

mothers on whom the task of fitting out the school girl's wardrobe devolves. Children's clothes pass quickly through their season of usefulness and every self-respecting child has outgrown last year's garments so that now with the chilly days at hand, they have "nothing to wear." Among the many models that are "standbys" is the sailor blouse that slips on over the head. The skirt is joined to an underbody and withal the model is so comfortable for the growing child it is not surprising that mothers will not give it up for other styles. Blue serge looks well made up in this mode. Made on these lines, it may easily be washed, and that soon becomes necessary after a few weeks of contact with chalk, pencil marks and other spots that "just will come." Soutache braid is a pretty trimming as is wide Hercules braid. If the material is dark and sombre looking, bands of bias plaid will do wonders in brightening it.

Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Girl's or Misses' Russian Blouse Suit.

No. 4564—Among th charming styles for

growing girls, there are none so becoming as the Russian modes. It is a style that apparently hides the meagreness of growing girls. Then, too, the model lends itself to so many variations that many dresses may be made from the same pattern and yet not one looks like the others. In the design shown here we have the blouse, with Russian closing. Below the square yoke of white the blouse has a little fulness which gives a pretty roundness to the figure. The blouse may be made with or without the lining and may be worn with separate skirts. The skirt is five-gored style and may be trimmed with bands on seams or by horizontal rows. The model is very pretty, developed in plain or figured material, using white linen for trimming.

Sizes—6, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

CATAMOUNT AFTER SHEEP

Attempted to Enter Sheep Car While Train Was on Siding.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Eastbound freight train No. 78 on the Delaware division of the Erie railroad was last night attacked by a catamount from the mountains about two miles east of Mast Hope, where the train had stopped to cool hot journals. The train consisted of beef and live stock and several cars contained sheep.

No sooner had the train come to a halt than the crew were startled by piercing cries of a wild animal in the woods and a moment later a huge catamount came bounding out of the bushes on to the railroad track and made direct for a car of sheep.

The animal sprang rapidly against the side of the car, sniffing and snarling in its vain attempts to get at the live stock. Then it crawled under the tracks, causing great commotion among the frightened sheep, whose bleatings were loud and incessant.

The train crew had no weapons and hastily retreated to their caboose. Jesse Lee, a flagman, had gone back with his flag and when he heard the catamount's cries he was momentarily at a standstill whether he should obey the engine driver's calling in of the flag or run in the other direction. The catamount lingered about the train until it was well under way and finally, with a snarl of baffled fury, retreated to its lair.

WIRELESS TO NORTH POLE

Perry Expects Many Difficulties to Be Overcome Through It.

New York, Jan. 14.—At the New York navy yard work has begun on a wireless telegraph station to enable Commander Robert E. Peary to keep in touch with cilization during his next attempt to plant the stars and stripes at the north pole. According to the plans just made public Commander Peary will erect wireless stations after he leaves the Labrador coast, to keep in touch with the nearest station on the mainland as he proceeds northward. From there communication with New York wil be easy. The vessel of the expedition will be forced to the northern coast of Grant land, where the party will go into winter quarters. This is only about four hundred and fifty miles from the pole.

Not only will the wireless stations enable Commander Peary to communicate the result of his work from day to day and the condition of the expedition to his backers in his country, but he believes it will sustain the morals of the party, which always suffers in the long and monotonous Arctic nights when there is seldom anything for the explorers to do. In many cases the horrors and monotony of the six months' night have not only caused serious breaks among the members of such parties, but individuals have been driven temporarily insane.

LIVE AND DIE TOGETHER

James Proudman and His Wife Expire on Same Day.

Meriden, Conn., Jan. 14.—After living together forty years Mr. and Mrs. James D. Proudman both died together from pneumonia, lying side by side. He was sixty-two years old and she is sixty-seven.

Both occupied the same bed during their illness, and when the husband died the wife was so far gone that she was unaware of his death. Four hours later she passed away.

Mr. Proudman was a contractor at the Charles Parker Manufacturing company and a well known and highly respected citizen.

HAYTI BROUGHT TO TIME

Government Will Not Stand for Imprisonment of an American.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 14.—Mr. Powell, the American minister, has informed the government of Hayti that the United States government refuses to recognize the validity of the sentence in contumacy to 15 years at hard labor pronounced by the Haytien court against Jeager Huber, an American citizen, for alleged complicity in bond frauds charged against the administration of former Pr sident Sam and officers of the Bank of Hayti.

The United States demands the annulment of the sentence, under pain of energetic intervention.

The demand has caused much excitement here.

Wholesale Prices Direct to Users

on the entire line of famous **Split Hickory Vehicles**

100 Styles $35 UP

Our Big FREE Catalogue for 1905 mailed Free, postage prepaid on request. Handsomest Catalogue out, and a money saver to buggy and harness buyers. Save dealers' profits by buying direct from factory. Drop a postal.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. (H. C. Phelps, Pres.) Station 106, Cincinnati, O.

TESLA HAS NEW SCHEME

Has Other Plans for Destroying Forts and Battleships and Carrying Power Without Wires.

New York, Jan. 16.—Nikola Tesla is to halloo clear up to Mars, wake up every electrician in Mars or Venus and, to return to earth, is to send battleships to the junk heap.

In the current number of an electrical magazine he announces that he has invented a "telantomatic" torpedo which can be directed at will from a distance much greater than the range of the largest gun with unerring precision upon the object to be destroyed.

"The operator will not need to see the infernal engine or even know its location, and the enemy will be unable to interfere in the slightest with its movements by any electrical means," says Mr. Tesla.

One of these "devil-telantomata," he says, will soon be constructed, and if adopted by the great governments of the world, it will stop the building of battleships and put forts out of business.

He announces also, that he is designing an oscillator, with a maximum activity of 10,000,000 horse-power, with which he can telegraph or telephone to Mars or Venus.

"And this machine I am building," says Mr. Tesla, "is but a plaything * * * just enough to throw this planet into feeble tremors by sign and word—to telegraph and to telephone."

He declares he is designing an oscillator which will drive through the earth a current of 100,000,000 volts, and deliver energy at the rate of 1,000,000,000 horse-power—one hundred Falls of Niagara combined in one—striking the universe with blows—blows that will wake from their slumber the sleepiest electricians, if there be any, on Venus or Mars.

"It is not a dream, it is simple feat of scientific electrical engineering, only expensive—blind, faint hearted, doubting world."

Mr. Tesla says also he is at work on designs for a plant which is to transmit 10,000 horse-power without wires.

EVANS A POPULAR CONSUL

English Paper Expresses General Regret at Losing Him.

London, Jan. 13.—Commenting on the reported retirement of Consul General Evans, the Standard today says:

"The reported return to America of the Honorable H. Clay Evans, American consul general in London, has been received with general regret.

"'General' Evans, as he is affectionately termed by his many English and

H. CLAY EVANS.

American friends, assumed the duties of consul general in June, 1902, and since that date has achieved more for the country he represents than has been accomplished by many an ambassador. No more typical American ever came to London in an official capacity. Yet Mr. Evans has constantly proved himself in genuine sympathy with British ideals and British aspirations. A southerner to the tips of his fingers, he and his charming family have been welcome additions to the social and public life of the British metropolis, and it is to be hoped that the report of his resignation being accepted by President Roosevelt will prove premature."

HANNA MEMORIAL WINDOW

Dr. Hill, the Political Parson, Arranging for Unveiling.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Dr. J. Wesley Hill, formerly pastor of the Fostoria, Ohio, M. E. church, but now of the Harrisburg Pa., Grace M. E. church, was here during the past week, spending a few days with friends. It will be recalled that Dr. Hill sprang into national prominence by the remarkable prayer which he delivered at the opening of the Hanna-Bushnell Republican state convention, which was held in Toledo.

It was a prayer of such eloquence and power, and appealed so strongly to the sentiments of the delegates and crowd in the convention hall, that he was interrupted three times with applause, and at the conclusion the delegates were standing on their chairs, waving hats and banners and cheering as lustily as they ever cheered a Republican speech. Senator Hanna was so enthusiastic over Dr. Hill's effort that he declared the prayer was in reality the best Republican speech he had ever heard.

The climax of the tribute paid Dr. Hill came when General Grovesnor arose to deliver the keynote address for the campaign. The general had taken a drink of water and was clearing his throat, when an irreverent partisan in the gallery shouted:

"Sit down, Whiskers, and let the parson pray again!"

Dr. Hill, while here, was arranging for a Hanna memorial day celebration in his church in the near future, when a Hanna memorial window will be unveiled. Among the speakers, in addition to several members of congress, will be several prominent labor leaders, including John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Dr. Hill is a very ardent admirer of the late Senator Hanna, and because of his high regard for the senator took an unusually active part in the second McKinley campaign, delivering in all 105 speeches.

LOUBET'S MOTHER IS DEAD

French President Receives Sympathy From Officials.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Mme. Loubet, mother of the president, died at Marsanne, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, from congestion of the lungs, aged 92 years. The president's son Paul, and other members of the family were at her bedside when she expired. Mr. Loubet had expected to leave for Marsanne, but the announcement of the death of his mother came before he was able to depart.

Mme. Loubet contributed much to the president's prestige, as she was a type of the simple country class.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday and President Loubet will leave Paris in order to attend.

Many officials and members of the diplomatic corps have called at the Elysee palace to express sympathy with the president.

SITE FOR PEACE PALACE

Andrew Carnegie's Gift to The Hague Is Selected.

The Hague, Jan. 14.—The government of the Netherlands has finally selected the military parade ground near the Bosch as the site for Andrew Carnegie's palace of peace.

The selection must be approved by the states general.

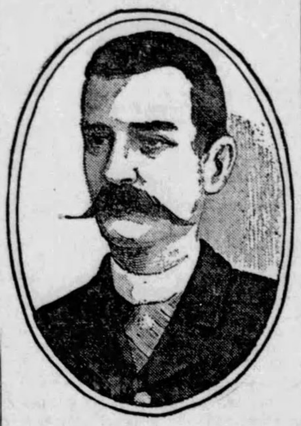
The Bosch (or wood) is a park nearly two miles long, a short distance out of The Hague. It abounds in forest trees which are allowed to grow unclipped. At the end of the park is the palace known as Huis Ten Bosch (the nouse in the wood), built in 1647. It contains many old and valuable paintings.

PEACE IS THREATENED

Trouble Never Unlooked For in Servia.

London, Jan. 11.—Without being unduly an alarmist, it is not too much to say that the never very stable peace of the Balkans may again be threatened by disturbances and even revolution in Servia. From time to time the report comes that the king has threatened to abdicate, and that he will carry out his threat.

This is perhaps not very likely, yet he is so harassed by the bitterness of the op-



KING PETER OF SERVIA.

position party and the kind of slavery in which he is held by the regicide officers who organized the late revolution that his difficulties are very serious and are increased by the preoccupation of Russia and Austria with their own internal troubles. It seems that the crimes that accompanied the recent revolution produced cleavages in both the people and the army and left the throne no secure foothold. The latest advices from Belgrade indicate the dangers of the situation caused by the hatred between the regicide military party and the opposition.

The editor of the newspaper Oppositia, who was forced to take refuge at Zemlin owing to the threats of three regicide officers, has to be carefully guarded by Austrian police. Nobody is allowed to enter his house until identified from an upper window.

One of King Peter's sides-de-camp has been arraigned by a military tribunal for informing the crown prince of the tyrannical practices of the regicides. The young prince accosted one of the latter recently, saying, "Are you not ashamed to give a poor lieutenant ten days in prison for disrespect because he omitted to call and offer his good wishes on your patron saint's day?

"If you had killed ten kings instead of one I think this would still be unfair."

A Cure for Tobacco.

Mrs. M. Vine, of 38 State street, Des Moines Iowa, has discovered a harmless remedy for tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco over thirty years. All desire for its use is gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Vine will gladly send prescriptions free to any one enclosing self-addressed envelope.

ROBBED THE TREASURY

Burglars Blew Up the Court House Safe.

Wauseon, O., Jan. 13.—A gang of bold robbers wrecked the safe in the county treasurer's office in the court house here, erely this morning, secured $5,000 or so in cash, stole two horses, a buggy and a sleigh, and escaped toward Toledo. The whole thing was done so systematically that it is believed it was the work of an organized band of robbers who have pulled off other jobs of the kind.

The men had several hours' start, as the crime was not discovered until the janitor reached the building this morning. It was soon learned that the robbers had gone east, and at 9 o'clock the rigs they had stolen were found abandoned on Calvary cemetery at the Lake Shore crossing west of Air Line Junction. The police of Toledo had already been notified, and Sheriff Shinberger went down to Toledo to push the search for the robbers.

When the janitor went to the building at 5 o'clock to look after the fires he noticed the broken office door and then saw the ruin the robbers had made. He at once notified Sheriff Shineberger.

There were at least four men in the gang that did the job, and that is probably all there were. While two of them broke into the court house and the vault and blew open the safe, two kept watch in front of the jail next door, to see that the noise did not arouse the sheriff or any of his household.

A window broken in the basement shows how the robbers gained entrance. The door of the treasurer's office was easily forced, then the lock on the door of the vault was blown with nitroglycerin. It had three doors, and they were all broken. The safe, in fact, was practically blown to pieces. When they blew the safe the men took the precaution of closing the vault door, and bracing it shut with two heavy railroad ties brought in from outside for the purpose.

Expect Rockefeller Gift.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Starr Murphy, financial secretary for John D. Rockefeller, is on a visit of investigation at the University of Chicago. A little over a year ago Murphy made a thorough inspection of the university and after making his report to the founder the convocation gift of more than $1,000,000 was announced.

Naturally his second visit arouses considerable interest at the university and the students are expecting another large gift. Mr. Murphy has opened headquarters in the Press building at the university and officers of the institution are assisting him in his work of inspection.

He refuses to talk of prospective gifts from Mr. Rockefeller to the university and says his business consists simply in making a report to the founder.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED IT

A Lot of Trouble from Too Much Starchy Food.

A little boy of eight years whose parents did not feed him on the right kind of food, was always nervous and suffered from a weak condition of the stomach and bowels. Finally he was taken down with appendicitis and after the operation the doctor, knowing that his intestinal digestion was very weak, put him on Grape-Nuts twice a day.

He rapidly recovered and about two months thereafter, his father states, "He has grown to be strong, muscular and sleeps soundly, weighs 62 pounds, and his whole system is in a fine condition of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is plain that if he had been put on Grape-Nuts at an earlier period in his life, and kept from the use of foods that he could not digest, he never would have had appendicitis. That disease is caused by undigested food decaying in the stomach and bowels, causing irritation and making for the growth of all kinds of microbes, setting up a diseased condition which is the active cause of appendicitis, and this is more marked with people who do not properly digest white bread.

Grape-Nuts is made of the selected parts of wheat and barley and by the peculiar processes of the cooking at the factory, all of the starch is turned into sugar ready for immediate digestion and the more perfect nourishment of all parts of the body, particularly the brain and nerve centers.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each pkg.

YOU'RE NEEDED

The section traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. is very comprehensive. From St. Louis, Hannibal or Kansas City to Galveston or San Antonio is a stretch of over one thousand miles of territory, capable of sustaining a population many times that of the present. A thousand industries, soil of various degrees of fertility, a wonderful produce of plants and crops, oil, gas and minerals are to be found. Peopled by eager, pushing, wide-awake, citizens who believe in the future of the Southwest and see the virtue of encouraging enterprises of every description and of getting more and better facilities, the opportunity is apparent.

The Southwest is really in need of nothing save people. More men are needed—**you're needed.** There are vast areas of unimproved land—land not yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing in a different way is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, banks, newspapers and lumber yards. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are practically new and offer wonderful opportunities for development along commercial lines.

THE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW.

The M. K. & T. has no lands for sale, we are simply interested in the upbuilding of the country. We believe in the Southwest, and know that with its present needs and opportunities, the prospects are brighter and the future more hopeful than in the older and more densely populated States. We want you to investigate conditions and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this.

On February 21st and March 21st, the M. K. & T. Ry. will sell excursion tickets from St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas at

$15 For The Round Trip

One way second class **COLONIST** tickets will be sold on the same dates at one-half the standard one way rate, plus $2.00.

You should take advantage of this opportunity to see the Southwest for yourself.

We are in possession of all sorts of information valuable alike to the investor and homeseeker. If you are interested, tell us what you want, how much you have to invest, and we will gladly furnish the information.

Write today for a copy of our book "Business Chances." It's free. Address

"KATY," ST. LOUIS, MO.

PLANS A NOVEL HOTEL

John Arbuckle to Establish Unique Hostelry.

New York, Jan. 12.

$2.80 PER WEEK, or 40 cents per day, board and lodging for women; $3.50 per week, or 50 cents per day, board and lodging for men; two short blocks from 23d st., New York city; good, substantial, healthy food; homelike cooking; comfortable, well ventilated bedrooms; large, light, airy dining room; parlor, smoking room, reading room; piano, daily papers and monthly magazines for free use of guests; the poorer you are the more cheerfully you will be received, provided you are respectable; accommodation for 100.

That advertisement, which tells of clean, well ventilated rooms, healthful, substantial, well cooked food, with books, magazines and a piano in the common living room, all in a specially erected building in the heart of New York, at fifty cents a day for men and

JOHN ARBUCKLE.

forty cents a day for women, is the latest scheme of John Arbuckle, coffee and sugar merchant, who established the floating hotels for the poor.

While the attractiveness of the home he proposes to open will appeal to more prosperous classes than those which it is designed to aid, Mr. Arbuckle intends to exclude all but wage earners of both sexes and of good character. Personally he will supervise his novel hotel.

NIEDRINGHAUS IS LOSER

Senate Committee, It Is Said, Will Report Against Him.

Jefferson City, Jan. 16.—The house committee appointed to investigate political contributions, reported by Chairman T. K. Niedringhaus, of the Republican state committee and caucus nominee for United States senator, did not prepare its report in time for the opening of the session of the house today as the transcript had not reached here from St. Louis. It is expected sometime later today.

The senate committee which is investigating the same matter held a meeting behind closed doors to consider its partial report. The only witness, C. D. Morris, came here today and the committee decided to prepare a partial report before the further examination of witnesses.

It is authoritatively stated that the majority report to be presented by the senate committee will hold Mr. Niedringhaus culpable in accepting money from St. Louis brewers, and then crediting an amount, including that represented by the brewers' contribution, to himself in his sworn statement of the Republican state committee's receipts.

MISS ALICE WOULD VISIT

She and Jean Reid Are Anxious to Meet the King.

Washington, Jan. 14.—A question interesting Washington's younger contingent is whether or not Whitelaw Reid will persuade the President that it is expedient to allow his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, to be presented at the court of St. James in the coming spring.

Mr. Reid has promised to plead the cause of Miss Alice with the President.

Miss Jean, only daughter of the future ambassador, is scarcely less anxious than Miss Roosevelt to be present, and the two girls last summer laid out an attractive program.

So definite was Miss Reid to spend a season in London that her father engaged a fine mansion in Mayfair before he was sure of being Mr. Choate's successor.

Miss Roosevelt, if she goes abroad, will visit nearly all of the sovereigns of Europe, and this extensive programme has been one of the reasons for the president's hesitancy.

BIG FORTUNE IS COMING

Fagan Gets $150,000 From Sheep Raising Australian Relative.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 14.—A fortune of $150,000 is now en route from Melbourne, Australia, to this country in the name of Peter Fagan, of this city, and Mr. Fagan says that his two brothers, James and Henry, and his mother, Mrs. Conlon Fagan, both of this city, will undoubtedly receive the same amount, as they are among the ten heirs who will share equally in the estate of Michael Conlon, who died in Melbourne two years ago, leaving an estate of more than $1,500,000. Conlon left no will, and heirs were advertised for. Mrs. James Madden, of Montreal, and Mrs. Fagan, of this city, are nieces of Mr. Conlon, and the other heirs are cousins. By the laws of Australia all will share equally. Filmore Brown, of New York city, is acting for the Rutland heirs.

Conlon went to Australia from Rutland about sixty years ago, and nothing was ever heard of him until his death. He was penniless when he went to Australia, and he acquired his immense fortune in sheep raising. He never married. All the heirs are poor.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box **FREE.** DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES in need send for a **FREE TRIAL.** Never-failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case P E KARN CO., Dept. 25 Buffalo, N.Y.

FITS CURED EPILEPSY

I have devoted the past thirty years of my life to curing Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, and have effected cures in thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. In order to prove the efficacy of my treatment, I will send a Free Bottle of my wonderful remedy to all sufferers of this dread disease who will write, giving Express and Post-Office address. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl Street, New York.

WANTED 100,000 MINK AND SKUNK SKINS

And other raw furs at extremely high prices. Address A. E. BURKHARDT, INTERNATIONAL FUR MERCHANT, CINCINNATI, O.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract, we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. HIGLER CO., X 400 Springfield, Ill.

GLOBE INCUBATORS.

Hatch chickens. No experience necessary. Our large 200 page Illustrated Catalogue of Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Information mailed free. Address,

G. G. SHOEMAKER. Box 1030, Freeport, Ills.

VERY WEALTHY. Attractive Maiden wants at once kind husband. No objections to honorable, capable poor man. Address Cook, 67 Flournoy, Chicago

SEND NO MONEY, and we will send 36 gold filled sterling back collar buttons, sell them at 10c each, send us $1.80 and KEEP $1.80. We trust you. A. B. WADE, Dept. G 57, Otis, Ind.

WANTED 10 men in each state to travel, take orders and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary $75 per month, $3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. E 7, Atlas Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE A controlling interest in a small manufacturing and jobbing machine shop in a growing city in southern Michigan. Well established business. A splendid chance for a young machinist ambitious to have a shop and business of his own. Address X 85, care Toledo Blade.

NOTICE OF ADVANCE

On or about Feb. 1, 1905, the shares of The Pure Gold Mines Co. will be advanced from 3 to 5c. a share; 3 full claims (30 acres) in famous Cripple Creek; 2 veins already cut; no debts; good reserve in treasury; easy time payments; best bank references; first allotment shares almost exhausted; work being vigorously prosecuted. Prospectus free. Write at once. PURE GOLD MINES CO., 725 Mack block, Denver, Colo.

HEARD LINCOLN SPEECH

In Which He Referred to Fooling People

Bellevue, O., Jan. 14.—T. H. Hirst, of this city, says he heard a speech made by President Lincoln in which he used the words:

"You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Mr. Hirst says that he saw the story in The Blade of Thursday in which it was said that Hon. John Hay, secretary of state and the biographer of President Lincoln, had failed to find this phrase in any of his published speeches.

In speaking of the matter today Mr. Hirst said:

"In 1858 I was a resident of Atlanta, Ill., twenty miles south of Bloomington, Ill. Lincoln spoke in Harvey Turner's grove at Atlanta, Ill., on July 4, 1858, and used the words referred to the same day.

"Sylvester Strong, now buried in Atlanta, Ill., gave Lincoln a cane which he (Strong) had cut at the Tippecanoe battleground The cane contained enough knots to spell Lincoln's name In each knot was inserted a silver letter

"The cane was sold several months ago, I think for $280 Sylvester Strong, of Atlanta, Ill. was Lincoln's most intimate friend.

"The same day Lincoln gave me a 50-cent piece, coined in 1835, which I still have in my possession"

$1,000,000 FOR POOR.

Pittsburg Millionaire Will Construct Model Tenements.

New York, Jan. 14.—Henry Phipps, the former Pittsburg steel manufacturer, will give $1,000,000 for the erection in New York of model tenement houses for the working classes. This fact has been made known by Robert W. Deforest, former tenement house commissioner of New York.

The tenements will be erected on a business basis and the earnings are to accumulate and to be used in building more houses.

CHICAGO'S 50,000 WIDOWS

Relief and Aid Association Tells of What It Has Done.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The forty-seventh annual report of the Chicago Relief and Aid association says there are 50,000 widows and 50,000 half-orphan children in Chicago. Twenty-five thousand homeless men are a permanent part of the city's population. There are 8,000 deserted women with 15,000 children. Eight thousand persons are suffering from tuberculosis at the present time.

Of the 50,000 half-orphans between seven

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

We should make our notch every day on our characters, as Robinson Crusoe on his stick. We must be at the helm at least once a day; we must feel the tiller rope in our hands, and know that if we sail, we steer.

THURSDAY.

All fear of the world or consequences is swallowed up in a manly anxiety to do Truth justice.

FRIDAY.

One does not soon learn the trade of life. That one may work out a true life requires more art and delicate skill than any other work. Experience bereaves us of our innocence; wisdom bereaves us of our ignorance. Let us walk in the world without learning its ways.

SATURDAY.

The way to compare men is to compare their ideals. The actual man is too complex to deal with.

SUNDAY.

The great God is very calm withal. How superfluous is any excitement in His creatures! The moods of man should unfold and alternate as gradually and placidly as those of nature. The sun shines for aye!

MONDAY.

There is but one obligation, and that is the obligation to obey the highest dictate. None can lay me under another which will supercede this.

TUESDAY.

My soul and body have tottered along together of late, tripping and hindering one another like unpracticed Siamese twins. They two should walk as one, that no obstacle may be nearer than the firmament.—From Thoreau's Journal in The Atlantic.

The Courage of Our Convictions

Emily S. Bouton

Our faith too often ends with the limit of our eyesight, just as our appreciation of God's goodness is gauged by the size of our bank account.—Newcomb.

Have we the courage of our convictions?

Do we really believe what we say we do, and believe it so thoroughly that we are willing to act in harmony therewith, under all circumstances? Or, are our professions of faith only professions after all, surface deep, and liable to fail when the trial time comes, as come it always does to everybody?

I am not now speaking of religious beliefs alone, but of general character tendencies. People often think they have accepted some proposition, the logic of which seems to them to be positive. They are not undeceived until required in action to stand by their belief, and then they find it necessary to have further proof. In other words they must see in order to be sure.

The fact reminds me of the story told of a certain college professor as follows:

He went with the inventor, Simon Lake, into the diving compartment of the latter's submarine boat. This was constructed upon the principle which had been used for a half century to provide a mode of egress for divers from such boats. It is this simple truth: If an uncorked bottle filled with air be placed in water, mouth down, only as much water will enter as is required to compress the air in the bottle enough to equal the pressure of the water. If the air pressure could be otherwise increased no water would enter at all.

Mr. Lake had made in his boat an air chamber forward, in which the pressure is a trifle greater than the water pressure outside. When a door in the bottom is opened no water comes in and anyone is able to reach down and pick up whatever he sees on the bottom of the ocean.

The professor believed entirely in the theory, but when he found himself shut with the inventor in the air compartment, and knew that Mr. Lake was going to show him how it worked, he became frightened beyond measure. It was one thing to have faith in possibilities. It was another to trust himself under water in a bottomless boat. The story goes on to tell how great beads of perspiration stood upon his face during the process of pumping in the air, and how he breathlessly remonstrated when he found Mr. Lake was about to unscrew the panel in the floor. The panel moved back, while he stood with the pallor of death upon his face, and he saw the clear water beneath, but not a drop entered the compartment. And then he exclaimed: "Well! of course I knew it wouldn't come in. I know why it doesn't come in." Then he added: "But if I had not seen it I should never have believed it."

Many people are like this, perhaps the majority. They do not have the courage of their convictions. I have repeated this story, which is, perhaps, to some a most familiar one, simply as an illustration of the way fear controls action in the face of a strong conviction. More often the test which brings failure to "stand by our guns" is a moral rather than a physical one. It sometimes requires greater courage to meet disapproval and antagonism than to run bodily risks, and a person will shrink before the former while remaining unmoved by the latter.

It is a shock to find that those who have won our admiration and hold our confidence in their stability and independence of thought, utterly fail when a severe trial comes involving open action. A vital movement may be wholly defeated by the silence at a critical moment of one who is supposed to have seen its need and is ready to speak in its defense. In one such case the "woman who failed" said in excuse:

"I am heartily ashamed that I did not boldly say what was in my mind, but it seemed to me that I could not bear to face the storm of opposition and ridicule which I knew would be aroused."

She was not singular in this lack of moral courage. There are times when most of us shrink from a difference of opinion with the majority. We simply have not the courage of our conviction. We think we have faith in something, but when we are challenged to stand and declare ourselves, we find fear is holding us in thrall.

This is a kind of mental slavery which is to be resisted to the utmost. Let us remember that the people from whom we differ and whose opposition we fear, are, perhaps, no more likely to be right than ourselves. We must not let our resistance, however, become obstinacy, but, rather, hold an open mind hospitable to the opinions of others, but not subservient to them in any way. "If life is eternal progress, as every sane mind believes, the first condition of happiness (or success) is confidence, and its greatest danger is the indecision which comes through fear."

A common saying is that "seeing is believing." In the very nature of things, however, we must often accept as true what we do not see, and frequently that which we cannot possibly prove. A certain degree of faith, therefore, in things, to ourselves unproven, is a necessity. The doubter, the skeptic, the pessimist, are all in the position of the discouraged college presidents whom Mr. Dooley understook to address in his homely but amusing fashion in this way:

"It ain't as bad as it seems, boys. Things is pretty good, after all. It is thrue that ye haven't cured all th' wrongs in th' wurruld, but nobody ast ye to. Tis' trouble with ye is that ye're intelligence has soured on ye. Intilligence whin they're a good dale in it, an' ye know it's there, is sometimes a form iv milancholya. * * * * * Thry a little lighter readin'. Ye've kept ye're eye on th' pot too long. If ye look away a little while it'll begin to bile. If ye take me advice in two months ye'll be new men an' can ratturn to ye're thought reneries with glad hearts an' tache th' young idee how to shoot. It'll larn to aim afther it laves ye."

We must never imagine that the salvation of the world depends upon our opinions, our aims, our efforts. It is always a mistake to attempt to force our beliefs upon others, even though we have found them to be in the highest degree helpful in our every day life. At the same time let our own faith be strong enough to hold us sturdily erect when the need arises to declare them, no matter in whose presence we stand, or what may be the consequences to ourselves.

Yet this declaration must be made in love, never in defiance or self-glorification. Then and then only will we have the "courage of our convictions" under all circumstances, for, when all is said or done, "love is the one great saving power in the world today." It is the one force that makes for peace and harmony, that gives hope and courage, that enables one to say, no matter what appearances may be, "All is well!"

The Cozy Corner

WHAT IS "SACRIFICE"?

I will endeavor to write once more to The Blade, though impaired health will, to some extent, prevent me from doing as I would like, still I desire to express my approval of the Household page of The Blade. I do really believe its teachings are tending to mental and moral growth, and this is what is most needed in our advance toward perfection.

To live the true life requires vigilance, thought and effort in the proper direction. To find the true way requires diligent search; the lost penny was found only by "searching diligently and carefully." We cannot be indifferent to the least of those things that make for permanent happiness, and expect a brilliant career. We live in an adolescent state; growth never censes—it goes on ad infinitum.

"Forgetting the things that are behind us, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of reformation from dead works."

Complaining of the past will not bring reform, and the complainers are seldom the most energetic reformers. A remedial process is what is needed. This brings to my mind the Parable of the Husbandman who went out to hire laborers in his vineyard. At the third hour of the day he agreed with some for "a penny;" later, he hired others and promised to pay them what was right. At the close of the day he paid them—every man his penny. Those who came first supposed they should have more than those who had worked but an hour, and complained of unjust treatment from the Master of the Vineyard. You all know how this man justified himself—he paid all they agreed to work for, and—"is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own," he asks them. He not only thus frees himself from any charge of injustice, but maintains that his action was one of benevolence and charity, and that his accusers were endeavoring to encroach upon his rights as a man and a property holder.

Complaints made in regard to legislative enactments are frequently made by despots—those who feel that they will no longer be able to govern others—and when the feeling of despotism is removed from their hearts, they see more clearly the justice of the law, both human and divine.

Says the Just One:—"I will have mercy and not sacrifice."

God does not require us to sacrifice our peace or happiness, but He does command us to abandon all the vices that tend to draw us from Him, and the fulfillment of His perfect law.

To call the abandonment of vice a sacrifice, is a misnomer and is a vain oblation to God. "Cease to do evil and learn to do well" is the Divine injunction.—M. H. Williams.

WHAT HE THINKS.

Wm. Bell sends an article on woman's suffrage. He sets forth all of the injustice and inconvenience of taxation without representation, and rehearses the reasons why women should be allowed to vote. But what we want to know now, is how this is to be accomplished. We all admit the justice of his remarks, but if he can think of any way by which the desired results can be obtained, he will do the greatest possible favor to the women of the United States by publishing it.

WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE.

I have never before entered the charmed circle of the Cozy Corner, except as a listener, but today I thought I would like to drop in for a moment and tell you what we have been doing—for one thing—during the last few weeks.

My mother and I thought we would like to send a box at Christmas time to a poor relative of ours, so we made a search through the attic, and found several suits of my brother's clothes which were in good condition, except that he had outgrown them. Several other things that could be made very useful in the family to whom they were sent, were found, and these, with some new things, some books and pictures, made a box that will not only be useful, but will give pleasure to the recipients, and at a very little expense to us.

I am sure there are many of the Cozy Corner families who could make up one or more such boxes if they cared to take the trouble to look through the trunks and boxes of things laid away as being of no use to them, and putting them in good order, send to some one who could use them.

Besides the satisfaction of helping the others, we have the comfort of knowing that these things will be out of the way when it comes time for house cleaning. —"Pansy," Indiana.

SHE WANTS TO KNOW.

I would very much like to know what to do with a parrot that destroys its beauty by eating its feathers; is there any cure?—"A. J. D."

—Boys' Own.

MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRAANKS

MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS,
—From The Twentieth Century Home.

When Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks goes to Washington as the wife of the vice president of the United States, it will not be as a stranger to the capital and its social customs. As the wife of the senior senator from Indiana, Mrs. Fairbanks played a notable part in the social life of Washington, her entertainments ranking among the most brilliant of the past six seasons.

Mrs. Fairbanks frankly enjoys society and has always made it a rule to accept many invitations. In her home city of Indianapolis, before her husband went to the senate, they were constantly seen together at social affairs, and Mrs. Fairbanks' radiant good humor and perfect adaptability serves as a counterbalance to the dignified reserve of her husband.

She takes a keen interest in politics, of which she possesses a practical and comprehensive knowledge. So well versed is she in public affairs that Mr. Fairbanks invariably turns to her for advice in matters of importance. He places the greatest reliance on her judgment.

It was to his wife that Mr. Fairbanks submitted his speech accepting the nomination of the vice presidency.

Her part in influencing the acceptance of that nomination has never been made public. It is a fact that she desired it and her wish weighed heavily with the senator, who did not decide before consulting her preferences.

It has always been Mr. Fairbanks' custom to read his public speeches to his wife, and her suggestions receive consideration. Back in the old days when the vice-president-to-be was a struggling young lawyer, it was to his wife that he turned for help and sympathy. And if he is today a famous man, no small part of the credit must be given to the brilliant woman who was ever at his side, meeting difficulties courageously and finding means of overcoming them.

Wealth came to Mr. Fairbanks as a result of hard work, and there were years when the wife and mother was obliged to practise home economies, and provide for the needs of her growing family just as hundreds of other mothers, circumstanced as she was then, are doing today. With wealth and position, however, she has not lost her simplicity or changed her unaffected, democratic manner. She is the same kind-hearted woman of generous impulses who began life with Mr. Fairbanks on a salary of seventy-five dollars a month. Mrs. Fairbanks is herself authority for the sum.

Mrs. Fairbanks was Miss Cornelia Cole, and her husband was a childhood friend. They attended school together at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. After securing his first position as attorney for railroad business, Mr. Fairbanks went back for his old sweetheart.

Three years ago, a distinguished honor was conferred on Mrs. Fairbanks. She was made the president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a position that she has filled with singular ability, her executive qualities being really remarkable. Her re-election to the second term was contested by some of the strongest candidates to be found within the ranks of the society, and her success amounted to a personal triumph. Her popularity with the members is unquestioned.

There is another and a sweeter side to Mrs. Fairbanks, revealed only to her closest friends—her gifts as a mother. She has accomplished one thing that perhaps lies nearest the heart of every mother to whom have been given sons; she has made herself their closest confidante, and on their part they give to her a devotion that is chivalrous.

Mrs. Fairbanks meets her children as she does her friends, on terms of perfect equality, never making light of the slightest remark offered by one of them. She is no respecter of persons, but treats all with the same courtesy and consideration.

Few persons know that Mrs. Fairbanks has a leaning toward woman suffrage, but such is a fact. She is never better pleased than to hear that some woman has made a success in a professional way.—From the Twentieth Century Home.

Here, There, Everywhere.

To clean photographs, wipe them with a cloth dampened with skimmed milk, then wipe off with a clean cloth.

In stewing cabbage in vinegar, if a few caraway seeds be added at the same time as the vinegar, they will give a piquant taste, and be an aid in the digestion of the vegetable. The best sauer kraut has always the addition of these seeds.

Leather covered furniture, valises, traveling bags, etc., can be renewed when dull and shabby, by rubbing them well, but without too much force, with a soft cloth dipped in the beaten white of an egg and allowing it to dry.

A handful of salt in the rinsing water will prevent the colors of cotton goods from running. Black calico, or any cotton goods, should be allowed to stand covered with strong salt and water for several hours before they are washed at all, to fix the color.

In washing the cupboard shelves and drawers, dissolve a spoonful of borax in the water, and when dry, you will find there is no lingering, musty smell that sometimes follows the use of soap.

Rugs for bed rooms and bath rooms are made of cotton rags, in colors to suit the furnishing of the room where it is to be used. These are so easily washed that they are considered more sanitary than rugs made of woolen yarn, or rags. Cut the rags fine and weave them like carpet. The ends may be hemmed, or finished with a cotton fringe made of the warp of the rug.

The yellow stain on lace, that comes from contact with the neck, is the most difficult of anything to remove, but it can be done by putting the lace in a lukewarm suds made with white soap, changing the water once a day and letting it soak for a week. This treatment will not injure the most delicate lace and will bring back its whiteness.

A good way to use remnants of cooked fish is to cut it in pieces suitable for serving, sprinkle with salt, oil and vinegar and let it stand for two hours. Then melt some butter, mix with a spoonful of tomato catsup, when hot, turn on the fish and let it become thoroughly heated and serve at once.

If a recipe calls for liquid yeast and you are accustomed to using dry yeast, just calculate that a cake of the dry is equal to a cupful of the liquid and you will have good results

It is said that moistened tea leaves applied to a burn will relieve the inflammation and leave no scar.

That lamp chimneys will last longer if they are never washed with water, but with a cloth wet with kerosene and then polished with soft paper, is declared to be true.

To remove grease spots from wash goods, wet with strong ammonia and place under blotting paper while you iron the spot with a warm iron.

A bad headache is caused by a disordered stomach; also by a mental worry, tight-fitting shoes, a bad cold in the head, ill-fitting spectacles, or nervousness, and there is a cure for each and every one of these if you will allow yourself to take it.

MISTAKES OF THE VISITING GIRL.

Margaret E. Sangster.

"Mary has been here on a visit," explained Mary's friend's mother, with a look of apology, "and we have not yet cleared up the house. She is the dearest girl in the world, but I can't help thinking that she has been badly brought up.

MARGARET SANGSTER.

From the moment she arrives she tramples rough-shod over all my traditions. She ignores every one of my rules and sets a bad example to my children. We are fond of her, but Jane and I draw a breath of relief whenever her visits are over."

"Now, mother," pleaded the young daughter of the house, "don't you think that you and Aunt Jane are a little too old-fashioned? You really are not quite modern. Mary is like most of the girls I know, and when I visit her the whole family are amazed at my particular ways, though here at home you are not impressed with them."

"My dear," said the mother with energy, "if I ever imagined that you, when visiting in a strange house, could leave a trail of your gloves, pocket-handkerchiefs and stocks marking your path from your own room to the other rooms of the house; if you turned on gas and electric lights and left unnecessary burners blazing for hours in the evening, when you were not needing them; if you came late to breakfast and late to dinner, and generally ran amuck through every civility, I should be ashamed to have you go out as a representative of my home training. I really do like most of your friends, and I am fond of Mary, but the next time she comes here I shall put her in the second best bedroom, and not in the guest chamber. She is too destructive, too exasperating. She has ruined the cover of the dressing bureau by spattering it with ink, and cracked the soap dish, so that I will have to buy another, which spoils the set."

"Poor Mary!" sighed Elsie. "She must have fallen into those careless ways while she was at college."

Here Aunt Jane interrupted the conversation in her usual strenuous manner. Aunt Jane is an energetic spinster who has convictions on every subject under the sun, but who is especially pronounced in her judgment when it comes to bringing up girls. She spoke severely:

"I knew her mother before the child was born. Not one of the tribe ever had the ghost of an idea of tidiness. Mary was not well started. Consequently she is not an ideal guest in a fastidious house. Nevertheless, for the sake of her breeziness and sweetness and the fun she brings, we must take her as she is. I do hope that the fashion of bringing up girls to be neat will one of these days come back."

I wonder if girls who are something like Mary ever stop in their progress through the world to reflect that, while everybody likes a zephyr, few people can tolerate a cyclone. Just a little thought, a little time and a little consideration for others often make the difference between an agreeable guest and the reverse.

If you are going on a visit, the first thing of which you have to think is whether or not you are to take a trunk. If the visit is to extend over a week or more it is well to be provided with clothes for every emergency, and these cannot be so easily packed into a suit case as into the larger compass of a small-sized or steamer trunk. If a girl is invited either by herself or as one of a house party there will presumably be occasions when she will require a pretty evening dress, and when she should be properly gowned for a luncheon or an afternoon tea. Her traveling dress will meet the requirements of walking, driving, skating or going about in street cars if it be short and smart, without elaborate trimming. It is a good plan when convenient, to send a trunk by express the day before one goes, thus insuring its arrival on the same day with its owner. This cannot be depended upon as certain in times of crowded summer travel or in the winter when storms and drifts may delay trains.

A visitor should arrive promptly at the hour which has been fixed. Once in the house of her friend she should unobtrusively familiarize herself with the ordinary ways of the house. Every home has its little peculiarities which belong to itself. A young girl should not neglect the older people whom she finds in a family, and she should be careful not to interrupt conversation, nor monopolize it, nor take the lead when older people are present. All this should go without saying in the case of well-bred young girls, yet they sometimes need a word of caution.

For instance, if you have been spending the evening out and come in late, it is thoughtful for you to go quietly to your room, not chatting loudly or laughing on the stairs and disturbing the rest of those at home who are already in bed. Another good point for the visiting girl is to be pleased with everything that is done for her and not to be afraid to express her thanks. Never economize thanks. It is better to say too much than to say too little in the way of acknowledging kind attentions. If a guest wishes to carry books or magazines from the family living room to her own especial domain, which the guest chamber is while she occupies it, she should mention her desire to do so, as some one may possibly be in the middle of a novel, or still be reading some article in the magazine. Neither should a girl express extravagant liking for one member of a family and treat another with indifference. A girl I knew once paid a visit in a house where there were twin sisters, a little older than herself. She was much attracted to Miss Elizabeth and equally repelled from Miss Cynthia, not through any act on the part of either sister. The girl was very young. She thought Miss Elizabeth the prettier of the two and took a tremendous fancy to her music, lingering to hear her play the piano, while when Miss Cynthia sang she ostentatiously left the room. Her preference and her dislike were both so marked that they aroused surprise and comment, and she was not invited to that house again for years

A girl going from home should not forget that she is an advertisement to every one she meets of the home she comes from. If she is rude and noisy, if she drops into slang, or indulges in any practice not quite becoming a gentlewoman, the natural inference is that in her home offenses against good manners are common and are readily condoned.

A visit should always be concluded, unless there is excellent reasons to the contrary, at the time which was indicated when the invitation was sent. Unless one is very urgently entreated to extend it, the part of wisdom is to go away before any one can be in the least tired of your presence. In hospitable homes, where the visiting list is long, your room may be desired for your successor, and if you linger beyond the time allotted to your stay you may be the cause of embarrassment and inconvenience to your hostess. The visiting girl must not forget promptly to send what is called her bread and butter after her return to her home. This is simply a pleasant informal note, telling that her homeward journey has been safely accomplished, and repeating her cordial thanks for the pleasure she has had, though she has already verbally expressed them when taking leave of her entertainers.

Little Stories About Women:

By One of Them

A young college woman from South Carolina has recently opened in Boston the largest lunchroom in the world, so says the Woman's Journal. The room occupies 28,000 square feet, and in it, the proprietor, Miss Bertha Stevenson, expects to feed about 2,400 people every day.

The story of this undertaking is a rather interesting one inasmuch as it shows what pluck and energy will enable a young woman to accomplish. After graduating from college, Miss Stevenson took a post-graduate course at Radcliffe, making chemistry a specialty, preparatory to entering the business field. With a friend she opened in Cambridge, what is known as the Laboratory Kitchen, and supplied the public with bread of the choicest kind. Next, in connection with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, she established lunch rooms and met with success. Then came the unique Cafetoria, where each customer takes a tray and goes around to different counters and collects his or her own dinner. And now comes this final and greatest undertaking.

The moving spirit of the whole is a small, slight, young woman, erect as a dart, "with strength in every glance of her eye, every gesture of her hand." What makes the matter of special note is that here is a young woman, splendidly educated, who has refused to enter the over-crowded profession of teaching, does not consider the question of social prestige, and is willing to take her place in the business world on the same basis that her brother would. There seems to be no question or doubt as to a successful career.

Miss Jane Addams has won for herself an enviable reputation which is international in character, for her splendid work in the direction of helping people to help themselves. As a speaker she is always in demand, and her words are listened to with earnest attention by all classes.

Her own standing and the progress of women along educational lines were both exemplified by the fact of her delivering the address before the graduates of the fifty-third convocation of the University of Chicago, the week before Christmas. Her subject was "Modern Immigration. A Field Neglected by the Scholar." It is one that needs attention, for the matter intimately concerns the future of our country. This is the first time that a woman has been invited to give the address before the convocation, and it is certain no better choice of a speaker could have been made by the committee.

The empress of China took a new departure when she appointed two young women to take charge of the international correspondence of the department of foreign affairs. It came about in this way: The two daughters of the former Chinese minister to France, Yu King, were educated in Paris. Returning to Shanghai, the empress was so pleased with their appearance and general intelligence, that she frequently gave them audience.

One day when they were with her, some diplomatic correspondence, which by the way, in China is always carried on in French, was brought to the empress with the department's translation. She ordered the girls to give her a translation also, which they did, with the result that the two were found to be wholly at variance. The empress then called for a mass of recent telegrams and correspondence and had them translated by the girls. She discovered that her ministers were translating to suit themselves and their own policy, and she therefore made this appointment, which, as may easily be imagined, does not suit the minister and his staff. They cannot, however, help themselves, as the empress has a will of her own, which does not brook interference. It is really a great advance for Chinese women.

It is interesting to know that of the eight books which led the sales in the United States in 1904, four were written by women. These authors were as follows: Mary Johnston, Miriam Michelson, Kate Douglas Wiggin, and Ellen Glasgow. Their books thus singled out by the public were respectively, Sir Mortimer, In the Bishop's Carriage, Rebecca and The Deliverance. The public is a most capricious reader, so that it is almost impossible to judge what is going to best satisfy its taste and appeal to its pocket. One would hardly expect that Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, with its homely philosophy, homely expressed, would lead Mrs. Ward's Lady Rose's Daughter, and yet the Bookman says that the former appeared in twelve consecutive lists in 1902, while the latter, when published, appeared in but five. It is, by no means, literary merit that always decides these questions.

Common Gingerbread.

One cupful of molasses, one egg, a piece of butter the size of an egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, half a cupful of cold water and two and a half cupfuls of flour.

Fruit Wafers.

Put through the chopper one cupful each of cleaned raisins, figs, dates and nut meats. Moisten with a few drops of lemon juice or vanilla and knead until well-blended, sprinkling the molding board with confectioners' sugar to prevent sticking. Roll about one-half inch, or less, thick, and cut in small rounds. Sprinkle thickly with granulated sugar and pack in a tin box between layers of waxed paper. Very rich and very good.

Fancy Potato Loaf.

Mash and season separately, white and sweet potatoes; put a layer of each alternately on a hot platter, smoothing the loaf so made evenly with a broad bladed knife. Spread with butter and set in the oven five minutes to reheat and brown. Serve cut in slices.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Now that Christmas and New Year's entertaining is over, we are ready to settle down and take our every-week work of "doing all the good we can," and one way will be to write the best and most helpful, as well as interesting letters possible, during this new year. Each member of the M. G. R. should bear in mind the opportunity that is given them to influence many people through The Blade, and when you have a good thought, or something of general interest that you can pass along, do not let sloth, or procrastination prevent you from sharing it. Do not think that what you may write will be of no use, for it may be that some one, somewhere, is waiting for just the message you can send, and unless you do send it, that soul will not have its due and you will be responsible for the loss.

And now we will listen to the third chapter of our much delayed story:

A WORD IN DUE SEASON.

Chapter Third, by "Zack Stubbs."

When Lowell Brewster wrote the letter to Marion Clyde, on the third day after his arrival at "Rainbow Ranche," he was, indeed, very blue. He was so unused to any kind of hardship that even the two hundred mile stage journey left him jaded and sore.

He found things in pretty much of a tangle and the business badly unjointed. The foreman, who had been shot two weeks before Brewster's coming, had been dissipated, and since his demise the herders had allowed things to take care of themselves.

One morning a day or two after dispatching Marion's letter, Brewster arose feeling bluer than ever and had almost decided to make for the stage line and strike out for New York. The sun was just peeping over the eastern mountains and the morning dew was glistening in the light of the new day.

"I wonder," said Brewster, as he saddled the pony, which had been pointed out to him as "the finest of the lot," and which he had taken for his own, "if Marion will give me the cold shoulder if I give up and go home. What will Uncle Ezra say? Can I go home now and face them all, knowing I am a failure? No, I will stay; I will make a success of this venture, and of life." So saying, he jumped on his pony and rode swiftly across the plains.

Thus began the "strenuous" life for Lowell Brewster. He was up early and late, mastering this, and that detail of his work and it was soon apparent that he would be able to more successfully carry on the management of the ranch, than had been the man whom he had succeeded. He was no longer called "tenderfoot," and found that he had many friends among the "difficult lot" of herders.

Thus the summer quickly passed. Early in October, Brewster found it necessary to go to San Francisco to look after the disposing of some of the flocks. A stage ride of two hundred miles had now no terrors for him; neither had a week's journey in the saddle. Taking with him for company, Billy Watson, one of his herder friends, they started out from the nearest railway station—a hard day's ride away.

Billy was a young man fairly well educated and one who seemed capable of doing anything required on the ranch, and of late Brewster had been advancing him as rapidly as possible in view of leaving him in charge of the ranch should he decide to visit the folks back east, later on.

They reached the station late in the evening, and before ten o'clock were safely installed in their Pullman, speeding along their road at a rapid rate. Both were tired with the long day in the saddle, and were glad to settle down to the ease of the luxurious car. Brewster was soon dozing; the scene changed for him and he was again under the apple tree in New York state with Marion, whose eyes, if not her lips, said she was glad to see him again. He longed to take her in his arms and tell her the old, old story; tell her that his love for her had made a man of him and ask her to share with him the future. Suddenly he was brought back to earthly things by a deafening crash. Every timber and beam in the moving structure of wood and steel seemed to crack and groan as the car after plunging this way and that settled half way down an embankment. With the exception of a few bumps and bruises, Brewster was uninjured, and as soon as they could collect their scattered wits, he and Billy hurried to the head end of the train to assist in caring for the less fortunate passengers in the day coaches. They worked with a vim, and succeeded in helping many who were more or less injured.

One young man with a badly mashed foot was loudly bemoaning his sad fate when Brewster reached him with his stock of good cheer. "Why, man alive, don't you know you have more cause to rejoice than to groan? As it is you will be as well as ever in a few weeks, but just think where we all would have been if the brave engineer had not stayed at his post and succeeded in stopping the train before we reached that hundred foot trestle. Then we would all have gone on that journey from whence no traveler may return.

Thus with a word here and a bandage there, Brewster was kept busy and soon all had been done for the injured that was possible until the arrival of the relief train with doctors and supplies. Luckily there were no fatalities, nor any very serious injuries, but the time seemed long to those waiting, and when the whistle of the approaching train was heard a sigh of relief went up from all to know that help was close at hand.—"Zack Stubbs."

(To Be Continued.)

Banner Puzzlers

For December.

Solutions ..... Pauline
New Work..... Hawkeye

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an illustrious English statesman and author, born December 21, 1804. He was at first intended for the law, and his ability and assiduity were so marked that his father was advised to send him to the bar. When little more than 21 years old he published his first work, the most remarkable English work, with possibly two exceptions, that has ever proceeded from so young an author. During the next few years he visited the most famous places in Europe, and Turkey in Asia. In his first effort to be elected to parliament he was defeated, owing partly to his extravagant dress and manner, and partly to the popularity of his opponent's father. He ran for the office four times before being finally elected, and even then the house refused to listen to his first speech, but before he sat down he said: "I am not surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several things many times, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." In 1839 he married, securing by this step property sufficient to place him in the position he hoped for, and enabling him to fulfill his early desires and wishes. Those who knew him ascribed to him infinite kindness of heart, staunch fidelity in his friendships, equal magnanimity in his enmities, and a pure and unaffected love of nature which cheered him to the end, amid all the bereavements and disappointments which marked his closing years. He died in 1881.

NEMO.

2.—WINDOW.

1	2	3	
X	X	X	X
	X		X
	X		X
X	X	X	X
	X		X
	X		X
X	X	X	X

1.—An emperor or king.
2.—A cheat or swindler.
3.—An institution of learning.
4.—The science of harmonious sounds.
5.—One of the twelve divisions of the year.
6.—A domestic animal.

E. SUGDEN.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A flag-pole is 60 ft. high, and a mound of earth was built around it 12 ft. high, and 15 ft. down the side of the mound, to the level of the earth. What length of rope will be required to reach from the top of the pole to the outer edge of the mound?

HAWKEYE.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in cake, but not in tart;
My second's in begin, but not in start;
My third is in peach, but not in date;
My fourth is in love, but not in hate;
My fifth is in silver, but not in gold;
My sixth is in young, but not in old.
My seventh's in globe, but not in miter.
My whole is a famous English writer.

HENRY.

5.—QUERY.

What articles were in the Ark of the Covenant when it was in the Tabernacle?

C. M. B.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Truth and duty may be hidden for ages, but they remain unshaken as God's throne."

METTA.

CZAR ISSUES A LETTER

Acknowledges Setbacks but Expresses Hope.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—Emperor Nicholas has addressed the following rescript to the army and navy:

"Port Arthur has passed into the hands of the enemy. During eleven months the fight had been going on in its defense. More than seven months its noble defenders had been cut off from the rest of the world. Without any positive assurance of relief they continued to fight and did everything in their power to check the progress of the enemy, sparing neither life nor hearts blood to uphold the honor of the Russian people.

"Russia with pride and admiration followed each move in the contest. The whole world was astounded at their gallantry, but daily their ranks were thinned, their powers of resistance diminished and, under repeated attacks by the enemy, they were obliged to give way.

"Peace, honor and undying memory will be the portion of you Russians who have fallen in the defense of Port Arthur. Far from home, you have laid your bodies upon alien soil, a sacrifice to the dictates of your own honor and the demands of your emperor.

"Peace and honor be your portion. Always will you be so held in our hearts and memory. Honor the living. May God restore you to health and strength and give you patience to face this disaster with which you are confronted.

"Gallant troops and sailors:

"Do not let this sorrow dismay you. Our enemy is strong and daring; this fight against them occurs 7,000 miles from our home; but, Russia is powerful. In the thousand years of its existence there have been still heavier trials, worse and more threatening dangers, but Russia ever arose from trial with renewed force and strength. Do not let your souls be troubled by lack of success and heavy losses. Russian strength grows with adversity.

"With all Russia I join in the belief that the time is coming when God will give strength to our glorious army and navy to arise and break the forces of the enemy.

(Signed.) "NICHOLAS."

STOESSEL IS IN JAPAN.

Defeated General Cordially Welcomed by Conquerors.

Nagasaki, Jan. 14.—The Japanese transport Kamakura from Port Dalny, with General Stoessel and others on board arrived here today. After a prolonged quarantine inspection Governor Arakawa, with the chief officials of this port, proceeded on board the Kamakura at three in the afternoon and General and Madame Stoessel, two of the Russian commander's personal staff, seven other officers, two ladies and six orphan children were landed in steam launches at Inasa jetty, where they were received by a guard of fifty police and several officers of gendarmes.

The Russian general was attired in a grey military overcoat and wore his sword. He looked well and walked with a stately step. Preceded by a few police officers and followed by his retinue General Stoessel slowly wended his way up the hill to a prettily situated bungalow on Inasa hill, where he will be quartered.

Half way there some dozens of Russian officers finding that their late chief was arriving, ran up from all directions and saluted in respectful silence. The party then entered the house. The closing act of the great drama caused a feeling of sadness which was not dispelled by the glorious weather, beautiful surroundings and kind reception accorded to the Russians by the Japanese.

OFFICERS GOT THE MONEY

London, Jan. 14.—The correspondent at Port Arthur of the Times says:

"The total number of soldiers, seamen and civilians in Port Arthur at the beginning of the siege was 55,000.

"There are no signs of privation here. There was food sufficient for two months, and the surrender of the Russian garrison is inexplicable."

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent gives a story to the effect that all the money in Port Arthur was divided among the Russian officers, and when this was discovered a bitter feeling arose in the army and navy, which was largely responsible for the fall of the fortress.

Casualties at New Chwang.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—The Japanese casualties in the recent fighting at New Chwang and other places involved in the Russian raid, are estimated at one killed and fifteen wounded, all non-commissioned officers or privates. The Russian total losses are estimated at over 200. The Japanese report that the supplies of munitions stored at New Chwang and Niuchiatun were not damaged.

Compliments the Germans.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Japanese government, taking cognizance of an impression that Germany has not observed strict neutrality, has sent a formal dispatch of thanks to the German government. It expresses the conviction that Germany has fulfilled her duties as a neutral throughout the war with exactness and especially during the recent events in the war zone.

To Maintain Neutrality.

The Hague, Jan. 14.—Rear Admiral Intthlage is starting hurriedly for the Dutch East Indies to take command of the squadron here charged with the maintenance of Dutch neutrality.

FOOD SUPPLIES PLENTY

Ammunition Was Short but Not Gone and Soldiers Protested Against Giving Up, Then Got Drunk.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, at Port Arthur, Jan. 14, via Tien Tsin, Jan. 16.—The victorious Japanese army yesterday entered Port Arthur. General Nogi with his staff entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town.

The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time. The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

Proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made December 29, at a council of war. General Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted.

The first news they had of the surrender was January 1, after General Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission.

The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away. They threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition.

It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military.

There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even now from the stores in private possession. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer.

It was the opinion of the noncombatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end.

General Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense, which ended with the death of Major General Kondratenko, who was loved by the soldiers and was the life of the defense.

Memorial services were held today, in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, upon the plain north of the village of Shuishi, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese army were present. A shrine was erected on the crest of a small hill and the troops formed a circle around it. General Nogi and his staff were present.

Lunch was served afterwards in the open to all the officers present. It was a splendid spectacle.

ARE TEARING UP TRACKS

Russians Impede Progress of Nogi in Joining Oyama.

Tokio Jan. 13.—The bodies of Russian cavalry raiders actively operating southwest of Liao Yang, are evidently desirous of harassing Japanese railroad communication and interrupting the transportation of General Nogi's army to reinforce Field Marshal Oyama at Liao Yang. The Japanese army headquarters reporting Thursday, says:

"Wednesday at 10 in the morning, a Japanese cavalry detachment encountered four companies of Russian cavalry west of Tangmases, southwest of Liao Yang, and fiercely engaged them. At 2:30 in the afternoon the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. Subsequently they were reinforced by several companies of cavalry and eight guns. The Japanese drew the Russians to Liuehpa, and engaged and pursued them. On Wednesday night a small body of Russian cavalry reached the railroad line and tore up the tracks between Anshantieu and Haicheng and Tatchekiao and Yinkow. They were immediately repaired, and the line was reopened to traffic.

"On Wednesday afternoon two thousand Russian cavalry with guns, attacked New Chwang. The Japanese were forced to retire temporarily, but were reinforced, attacked the Russians, and are still pursuing them.

"The Russians also attacked Niuchiatum, but were repulsed."

RUSSIAN RAIDERS ACTIVE

Harrass Japanese Line of Communication but Are Driven Back.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Jan. 14.—A body of Russian cavalry made a raid south this week for the purpose of harassing the Japanese lines of communication. They occupied the old town of New Chwang, whose population is entirely Chinese. On Thursday Japanese infantry attacked the Russians and drove them from the town. They left fifty dead. One Japanese was killed.

The raiders, who crossed the Liao river into neutral territory, are supposed to number about three thousand men. There was some interruption of railroad communication with the south, Wednesday, as a result of the raid, but the damage was immediately repaired.

SUGGESTION OF PEACE

Russian Admiral Sees Possibility of Negotiations.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The declaration made by Vice Admiral Doubassoff, the Russian member of the International Commission to inquire into the North Sea incident, in an interview to the effect that an honorable peace between Russia and Japan is likely to be made, is considered highly significant.

Heretofore the members of the Russian embassy and all the other Russian officials here have resented suggestions of peace as humiliating. There is reason to believe that these were expressive of personal views before hearing from St. Petersburg, whereas Admiral Doubassoff has just arrived from St. Petersburg after a lengthy audience with Emperor Nicholas following the fall of Port Arthur.

The admiral, who is chief of naval construction, says he submitted to the emperor last Thursday a plan to complete the rehabilitation of the navy. Doubassoff says the emperor gave it most favorable consideration and said it would be submitted to the council of ministers.

"I am convinced," said Admiral Doubassoff, "of the immediate necessity for the reconstruction of our fleet at all the Russian and foreign shipyards for the purpose of securing strength sufficient to command supremacy at sea. This is absolutely indispensable if we are to expect victory from the next war with Japan. The remnant of our fleet is hardly more than debris and unequal to Japan's naval strength."

The admiral further said it was necessary to recognize these conditions, however painful they might be, to national self-love.

"Therefore," he added, "I do not hesitate to say that we tend toward not far off peace. We will leave the Japanese Port Arthur and the territory they now occupy in Manchuria. We will set ourself resolutely at work to prepare a powerful, invincible navy as this peace will be but temporary, and the next time we shall be amply prepared."

BOUND FOR MADAGASCAR

Botrovsky's Pacific Fleet Enters Suez Canal.

Port Said, Egypt, Jan. 11.—Rear Admiral Botrovsky's division of the second Russian Pacific squadron entered the canal at noon. Its destination is uncertain, but it is probably Madagascar by way of Jubutil, French Somaliland.

The warships were only permitted to ship a thousand tons of coal among the seven ships besides taking on board provisions.

JAPS CRITICISE FRANCE

For Allowing Russians to Use Madagascar as a Base.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—The French are sharply criticised for permitting the ships of the second Pacific squadron of the Russian navy to make a prolonged stay at Madagascar. Heretofore the Japanese press and people, realizing the peculiar position in which France was placed, were not disposed to judge her actions too severely, but the Asahi today says:

"It is no longer possible to overlook the French nonobservance of neutrality nor her disregard for the obligations of a neutral nation.

"Coaling the ships of the second Pacific squadron in French ports has culminated in allowing Rear Admiral Rojestvensky to remain for twelve days awaiting reinforcements and in the use of Madagascar as a base of operations against the Japanese fleet now reported in the Indian ocean.

"Such action is little less than hostile, and if France is sincere in her promises of strict neutrality the ships of the second Pacific squadron ought long ago have been sent away or disarmed. Further temporizing for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Russian vessels must be consideeed a serious breach of neutrality."

MUST PROTECT HERSELF

Russian Newspapers Comment on Note Regarding China.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—New Year's reviews by the various newspapers admit frankly that the Japanese have had the better of the war so far, but the whole tone of the press is summed up in the following statement in Russ:

"They have done well, but not well enough. They have entrenched themselves in Korea as though they were at home, have captured Port Arthur, and made conquest of most of southern Manchuria, but are face to face with a Russian army of equal numbers, and they are checked. The new year will show the Russian flag raised again along the borders of the warm water."

The Novoe Vremya alone comments on the Russian note to the powers regarding Chinese neutrality, and says it reveals a serious situation in that Secretary Hay's diplomacy, well conceived at the beginning of the war for the limitation of the field of hostilities, has broken down under the actual trial. China cannot or will not preserve her neutrality, and Russia has been confronted time and again, the article says, by the way in which Wei-Hai-Wei and Che Foo have been used as Japanese bases.

In conclusion the Novoe Vremya says it is a situation wherein Russia must no longer rely upon international diplomacy, but must take steps for her own protection.

WERE FORCED TO RETIRE

Kuropatkin's Raiders Inflicted great Damage.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—General Kuropatkin, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas reporting the cavalry raids of January 10 and 11, says:

"The Japanese suffered heavily. The Russian losses during those two days were three officers killed and ten wounded and fifteen soldiers killed and forty-nine wounded."

The general adds that the cavalry captured a number of stores and prisoners, and says the Japanese stores at Yinkow were ablaze for nearly the whole night January 12.

The text of General Kuropatkin's report is as follows:

"During the evening of January 10, one and one-half companies of Japanese infantry and half a company of Japanese dragoons were defeated with great loss.

"On January 11, a Japanese company and two squadrons which were occupying New Chwang were driven out by our Cossacks, who occupied the place, and afterwards pursued the company, defeating it and inflicting heavy loss. The same night our patrols damaged the railroad line, telegraph line, a train and two locomotives. During these two days our cavalry defeated several small detachments and captured one officer, 14 soldiers and 500 carts with stores. Our casualties were three officers killed an 10 wounded, and 15 soldiers killed and 49 wounded.

"On January 12 our patrols damaged the railroad six miles from Yinkow. At 4 p. m., January 12, a Russian detachment reached Yinkow. Our artillery cannonaded the station, set fire to the stores and later stormed the station. The Japanese opened fire with rifles and machine guns, and our men sought shelter in ditches, and again attacked until they reached the railroad line, when a strong column of Japanese infantry appeared advancing from Tashikiow. Our forces, being inferior, retired, carrying away nearly all the killed and wounded. The stores at Yinkow were ablaze the whole night. It is now cold at night time, but warm and bright during the day."

INTEND NO BIG ADVANCE

Raids by Cossacks Are Not to Prepare Way for Whole Army.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—The government has not renewed the state of siege in many Russian cities at the opening of the New Year, civil law in such places replacing military rule.

The Russian papers protest against the imputation that General Mistchenko's cavalry violated Chinese neutrality, even, of which there is at present no evidence, they crossed the Liao river above New Chwang, claiming that a small strip on the west bank is distinctly reserved as included in the sphere of hostilities.

While the daring cavalry raid on the line of Japanese communications was welcomed as a happy augury of the operations of the new year, the general staff does not give encouragement to the idea that it was a precursor of serious Russian movement.

ARMS FOR THE CHINESE

Japs Want to Ship 400,000 Springfields to Arm Bandits.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17.—It is reported that inquiries are making on the Pacific coast regarding the carrying of a shipment of 400,000 old rifles, Springfields and others, which are to be shipped from New York to Japan, with the purpose, it is said, of arming Chinese bandits and other Chinese as well as nomads living in northern Manchuria and southern Siberia.

Will Exchange Prisoners.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—Japan's consent to an exchange of prisoners according to class and rank has just been received here. Consequently in the near future three Russian officers captured on the Russian volunteer fleet cruiser Ekatrinoslav by the Japanese will be exchanged for three Japanese officers captured on the Japanese transports Kinshin, sunk by the Russians in the Sea of Japan, and the Sado, driven ashore by the Russians in the Sea of Japan. The question of an exchange of prisoners on this basis was raised by Russia last summer.

HERD OF GUERNSEYS.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—The most valuable herd of Guernsey cattle ever imported into this country has been landed here from the Johnston Line steamer Ulstermore.

They are the property of Edward Trotter Price, of Broad Axe, Montgomery county, Pa., who is known throughout the United States as one of the most important importers of fine cattle in the country.

There are forty-two animals in the herd. They were brought over under the personal charge of Walter Jauncy, an expert, sent to the Island of Guernsey by Mr. Price to select them. They were taken to the national quarantine at Halethorpe, there to remain for forty-five days, in accordance with the national live stock laws.

In the herd there are sixteen cows, the others being 2-year-olds and yearlings, and a calf, born during the voyage. The newcomer was the liveliest of the lot when port was reached.

Several of the cattle were sired by Golden Jewel, and their mother is Rose of Gold, considered the most perfect animal of her class in the world, and is valued at £5,000.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the owner of the last calf of Rose of Gold. It is said that he paid $300 for it.

The Price importation is made up almost entirely of noted prize winners, or their descendants. Among them will be found a dozen yearling heifers, sired by the first prize champion of Guernsey and England, Governor of Chien. Mr. Price met the animals at the dock.

At the St. Louis exposition he won the first prize for the champion herd exhibited there. Mr. Jauncy declared that England does not hold another such herd as the one just brought over.

LOSES 28 YEARS OF LIFE

Capt. Supple Thinks He Saw the Centennial Last Night.

Jersey City, Jan. 17.—The police of Philadelphia have been asked to find out if there lived in Manayunk 28 years ago a sea captain named William Supple, and if he disappeared from that city during the Centennial exposition. The man is locked up here, trying to realize that this is the year 1905 and not 1876.

Supple was found by Patrolman Desmond wandering aimlessly along Morris street early this morning, and when he was asked where he was going he said he was on his way to Manayunk. Desmond took him to the police station.

"Where do you live?" asked the sergeant.

"Right here," answered the sea captain.

"What part of the city?"

"Manayunk. My ship is right over there on the Delaware. I know I was out late last night, but I am all right. You see, I was at a Centennial exhibition, looking at the machinery exhibit, until about 11 o'clock. I couldn't get a seat on a horse car, so I walked down Lancaster avenue to the Schuylkill, and then——"

"Hold on there. The centennial has been closed about 28 years, and there isn't a horse car in Philadelphia. What's the matter with you?"

"Well, you see, I was at the exposition last night——"

The sergeant hustled the man into a cell and called a doctor, who said the man was in perfect health, but that he seemed to have lost 28 years between Thursday and Friday.

Loan Applications Closed.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Applications for the Russian loan were so large that the subscription list was closed immediately after it opened today.

GIGANTIC SMUGGLING

Charged Against Mrs. Chadwick by Officials.

Cleveland, Jan. 16.—The Plain Dealer says:

Investigation into the charge that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick smuggled large quantities of diamonds, gems and other precious stones into this country has developed the fact that the woman dealt in precious stones to an almost fabulous extent. In order to make a case on the charge of smuggling it was found necessary for the government authorities to trace all the deals for diamonds and jewelry made by Mrs. Chadwick, both in this country and Europe. The statement has been made by Collector of Customs Leach that considerable more than $250,000 worth of jewelry and precious stones handled by Mrs. Chadwick has been traced and positively located. It is added that this great amount of jewelry has been uncovered, with the investigation still incomplete. Of this amount the government is directly interested in about one-third.

While the government is attempting simply to collect any unpaid duties on diamonds brought from Europe, it is said that all the information secured through the investigation will be placed at the disposal of receiver Nathan Loeser, and that he will be able to realize thousands of dollars for the creditors of the woman. The investigation has led to the discovery that only a very small portion of the precious stones and jewelry was put up as collateral for loans made by Mrs. Chadwick and that by far the greater portion went as gifts to friends and acquaintances.

The regular custom rate of duty on diamonds and jewelry brought to this country is 10 per cent, of the value of the goods. Figuring on this basis the government authorities expect to realize between $8,000 and $10,000. The rest of the proceeds from the sale of any jewelry on which duty has not been paid will be turned over to Mr. Loeser to be distributed among the Chadwick creditors.

"Has Mrs. Chadwick any claim on the jewelry and diamonds which she purchased in this country?" was asked of Collector Leach.

"That is a question which cannot be answered at present," was the reply.

"What portion of the jewelry handled by Mrs. Chadwick will come into the hands of the receiver to apply on the claims of creditors," was also asked of Mr. Leach.

"That is a matter which cannot be determined until the investigation is completed," was the collector's reply.

"It is simply the truth to say that Mrs. Chadwick handled pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and garnets almost literally by the peck," said a government official. The testimony of experts shows that the woman did not handle anything but the finest article and there is scarcely penny's worth of cheap jewelry in the entire lot that has been traced.

According to government officials by far the greater portion of the jewelry is in the hands of innocent persons scattered all over the country. The work of informing these people that their claim on the jewelry is to be protested is going on. The anticipation is that practically all the people who have the jewelry will agree to a settlement without taking the matter into the courts. At the same time the government authorities as well as Receiver Loeser are taking steps to enforce their demands in the matter if so compelled.

The statement is made that a seizure of diamonds is not anticipated at once. The persons holding the diamonds are people who recognize the exact nature of the situation. They do not care for notoriety and they appear to want to do the right thing in the matter so that it is unlikely that seizure will have to be resorted to in any instance.

TO HONOR A FILIPINO

Portrait of Rizal on New Postage Stamps.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Jose Rizal, the Filipino poet, patriot and martyr, is to be in a sense immortalized as the "father of his country" through the use of his portrait on the 2-centavo issue of the new series of Philippine postage stamps now being issued by this government. This recognition of Rizal's attainments and services to his countrymen, which is similar to that accorded George Washington, is due largely to Secretary of War Taft, who, while governor general of the islands, had opportunity to become acquainted with the exploits of the Filipino leader. Secretary Taft's admiration was won for Rizal, and when the new series of stamps was projected he suggested that Rizal's portrait be selected to adorn the 2-centavo stamp. This, while it costs only one cent in American money, is the most used stamp in the Philippines, and in reality corresponds to our two-cent stamp.

The new designs in the series have just been printed by the Buerau of Printing and Engraving, and have been submitted to Secretary Taft for his approval.

Rizal's memory is revered by the Filipinos as that of no other of their leaders, and perhaps no patriot ever had a more thrilling career than was allotted him. Rizal was originally an oculist, but first attained notice for his political novel, "Noli Me Tangere," an attack on the Spanish government and the friars, which was written at the time the misrule of the friars was at its worst throughout the islands. He became active in politics and was finally banished to the southern part of the island of Mindanao. There he lived in exile for several years, but at last when the Cuban outbreak against the Spaniards was at its height Rizal wearied of his confinement and sailed for the West Indies, to enlist in the Cuban army as a surgeon. He got as far as Barcelona only. There he was arrested by Spanish officers and taken back to Manila on a charge of sedition. His trial and conviction followed shortly, and he was condemned to be shot as a traitor in the Luneta, a public part in Manila, used both as a playground and as a place of execution.

But the romantic element was not to be lacking in his career. Meanwhile Rizal had fallen desperately in love with a beautiful English woman. She remained faithful to him to the very last, and notwithstanding he was to be shot as a traitor she consented to marry him on the day before his execution. They were married, and that night in his cell, with death but a few hours distant, Rizal called for pen and paper and wrote an impassioned poem that is now regarded as the idyl of the Finipino people.

The next morning a squad of soldiers stood bim up against a wall and he was shot befort an immense crowd of people, many of whom—Spaniards, of course—had come as though to a fete, in carriages gaily decorated with flowers.

When Rizal's last poem was published its effect was tremendous. It appealed to the Filipinos as nothing had ever done before, and the author was at once hailed as a national hero and martyr. He was but 37 years old at the time of his execution, in 197. He was born in the Laguna province. Today, in almost every house in Manila, Rizal's picture is to be found, while his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all his people. A statue, to which this government has contributed funds, is shortly to beerected in the Luneta, at the very spot where his execution occurred.

DR. HECK PROVES INSANE

Man Who Announced Engagement to Bertha Krupp Unbalanced.

Essen, Germany, Jan. 17.—The man who sent the notice to the Frankfort Zeitung, which first published the announcement that he was engaged to Bertha Krupp, was, as the Krupp company directors affirm, insane and quite unknown to the family.

In the announcement of the alleged engagement of Miss Krupp the name of the man referred to as her inteded husband was given as Dr. Heck, of Rheydt, Rhenish Prussia.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

IN NEED OF CHINAMEN

Bill Proposes Admitting Them to Hawaii.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The proposal to admit Chinese immigrants to Hawaii, which was agitated in Washington last winter and finally reached a stage where the friends of the scheme felt justified in drafting a bill, has been drawn again to the attention of congress. G. R. Carter, governor of the territory, declares that the natives will not work in the fields and that the Americans cannot; hence the sugar and rice industries are seriously threatened by the prohibition of the importation of coolies. Concerning the objections to Chinese immigration, Governor Carter says:

"Notwithstanding the large number of Orientals that compose our Hawaiian population, it is evident from the school statistics that we are not being Asiaticized. Our conditions differ entirely from those which affect the main land, and provision for a limited number of Orientals to work in the cane and rice fields need not antagonize those who believe in restricted immigration. Provision could easily be made for a limited number under restrictions requiring their return at the end of a few years and confining them entirely to these islands."

An effort is making in Washington this winter to create a sentiment favorable to the introduction of a bill embodying Governor Carter's recommendation. Such a measure would provide for the admission under bond of a specified number of Chinese laborers, to be kept under close supervision and control, and not allowed to depart from the plantations on which they were employed. Deportation after a residence for a fixed number of years would be made imperative, and under no circumstances would any Chinese be allowed to come over to the mainland. A measure carefully drafted along these lines would not meet with the opposition of the bureau of immigration, if it could be shown that the importation of cheap Asiatic labor was desired by the laboring people of Hawaii. No doubt the plantation owners desire more and cheaper labor, but congress will have to be convinced that the people whose wages might be affected desire the removal of the present ban before it takes any action.

While the sentiment against the bringing in of Chinese labor is still very strong in this country, the blind antagonism that enacted the present rigid exclusion laws has been somewhat softened in recent years. Even on the Pacific slope, especially where labor is scarce, the fruit growers and truck gardeners wish the law could be modified. Thousands of tons of fruit go to waste every year simply for a lack of help to gather and market it.

The greater part of the work in the cane fields is now done by Japanese, but their number has been greatly reduced since the war began ,and those who have remained are said to be unsettled and practically worthless. Congressmen who are opposed to the importation of the Chinese say that Hawaii would find a surer remedy for her present troubles in advertising than in begging for a change of law. They ask why the territory does not seek to stimulate a healthy growth in the islands honestly desire a larger labor supply they could by proper exertion draw on this country for what they need.

Jonah Kuhio Kalanianacle, the delegate from Hawaii, who has been dubbed "Mr. Kuhio" by President Roosevelt, and who is commonly known as Prince Cupid, is urging on his friends in the house the necessity of passing a bill carrying out Governor Carter's suggestions.

TO STAY IN CABINET.

Secretary Shaw Will Not Resign Till 1906.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Reports of the early retirement from the cabinet of Secretary Shaw are entirely false. As has previously been stated, Mr. Shaw will remain until February 1, 1906, when his four-year term will expire. It is not finally settled that he will not stay longer than that, but if he does it will be for reasons that are not apparent.

When Mr. Shaw entered the cabinet he intended to retire at the end of Mr. Roosevelt's first term, and announced that fact when he came to Washington. Early last fall, before the campaign opened, the President invited him to remain in the cabinet in the event of his election. The invitation was as earnest and as general in its terms as that extended to any other cabinet officer. In deference to the President's wish, Mr. Shaw decided to complete a four-year term.

In any conditions he will not stay longer than the end of 1906, as he wishes to devote a year and a half to his campaign for the presidential nomination in 1908.

George B. Cortelyou, who will become postmaster general on March 4 next, has been mentioned as the possible successor of Mr. Shaw.

BADGE FROM THE KAISER

Insignia of the Order Bestowed on Port Arthur Heroes.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Emperor William received the Russian ambassador and has expressed unbounded admiration of General Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur and informed the ambassador that the Emperor of Russia had given his gracious consent that General Stoessel should receive the Prussian order "Pour le Merite" as Emperor William's recognition of his distinguished bravery.

The kaiser received the Japanese minister in audience and complimented him on the courage, tenacity and capacity of General Nogi and informed him that the Emperor of Japan had consented that General Nogi receive the same order, "Pour le Merite," the bestowal of which was announced last week.

SELECTING A BRIDE-

Utica, Jan. 12.—J. H. Reder, of East Worcester, Otsego county, is advertising for a wife, and yesterday he went to Oneonta with a satchel filled with letters received from women of that village in response to the advertisement. Like a new student with a list of boarding places, he started out to look them over and make a selection if one of the applicants met his fancy. Mr. Reder is very serious about the matter, and, unless he finds the woman of his choice soon, he says he will go to England for he knows there must be a fair one there who would be glad to return to East Worcester to reside.

It can be said for the information of those who have written to Mr. Reder that he is not a bad looking fellow. While he does not claim to be a total abstainer, he promises not to get drunk, and he wants his wife to be equally temperate. Several women from whom he received letters were not sober when he called on them, he says, and thereby their hopes of a home in East Worcester were blasted. He finds that some of the letters are signed by fictitious names and he is unable to find them at the addresses given.

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EXPRESS PREPAID FROM DISTILLERY DIRECT TO YOU.

The public has been frequently deceived by the reckless and extravagant claims made in the advertisements of irresponsible firms, who are not distillers. We invite the most rigid investigation of these facts for your consideration:

1. Method of distilling FULTON Whiskey. Hon. D. N. Comingore, for eight years U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District Ky., at Covington, Ky., to whom you may write, stated after a thorough examination of our Distillery: "I found in the processes of manufacture you had adopted the very best and most approved methods for producing the highest grade Whiskey."

2. The Medicinal Properties, Purity, Maturity, Mellow, Delicious Taste, and the Agreeable Odor of FULTON Whiskey secured for it the indorsement of physicians, placed it in the wards of Municipal Hospitals and U. S. Government Hospitals everywhere, to whom we refer you, and on the sideboards of select clubs, and in the medicine chests of thousands of families.

3. Our Responsibility. We own and operate U. S. Registered Distillery No. 22, with offices and shipping warehouse located in Covington, Ky. We refer to First National Bank, all Express Companies and every business house and citizen here.

We ship, all express charges prepaid, in plain boxes, two gallons FULTON Whiskey, either Rye or Bourbon, or one gallon of each, in Myers' patent glass demijohns for $5.00. Or, if you prefer

Send No Money

with your two gallon $5.00 order, as we ship on terms of 30 days to persons who will have their bank or merchants guarantee their account when ordering on these terms. This offer is made to prove the superior quality of FULTON and place it in households for medicinal purposes. Minors need not answer. If not satisfied, return at our expense, and if paid for, all your money will be refunded by next mail. Four miniature bottles Select Reserve Fulton will be sent FREE to those who remit with two gallon orders.

Orders for one gallon are shipped, all express charges prepaid, in four full quart bottles or our demijohn ON RECEIPT OF $3.00. Return if not satisfied, and your money will be refunded

Address Plainly MYERS & COMPANY, Warehouse No. 713. COVINGTON, KY.

Orders from Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and California, must call for six gallons, $15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senate—Mr. Cullom reported the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill with amendments and gave notice that he would call it up at the first opportunity. Mr. Daniel presented several petitions for the expulsion of Senator Smoot. Bills were passed appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Rawlins, Wyo., and amending the laws relating to bonds of postmasters and other postal employes. The resolution authorizing the use of the pension building for the inaugural ball was adopted with amendments. The bill for the reimbursement of American sealers for losses by seizures in Bering sea was debated, but a vote was not reached. At 2 o'clock Mr. Stewart presented an amendment providing for control or affairs in Indian Territory by a superintendent to be appointed by the President and paid a salary of $10,000 a year, saying the secretary of the interior thought such legislation necessary to protect the Indians. Mr. Gorman gave notice of an amendment limiting the provision for the payment of 3 per cent. interest on the $5,000,000 proposed for the benefit of the Oklahoma school fund. Mr. Newlands urged the amendment of the bill so as to prevent a monopoly of desirable lands. Mr. Dubois introduced an amendment reserving to congress the right to legislate on polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the proposed states.

House—The army and Indian appropriation bills were reported. The bill reported by the banking and currency committee "to improve the currency conditions" was taken up. Democratic opposition was practically dissipated by the adoption, 114 to 90, of an amendment offered by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, providing that government deposits in banks shall be made only on competitive bids. An amendment restricting the amount of silver to be recoined into subsidiary coin to $15,000,000 in any one year was adopted. An amendment offered by Mr. Little, of Arkansas, to strike out section 3 and substitute for it a new section authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase such silver bullion as may be necessary and to coin the same into such subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary without regard to any heretofore prescribed limit was not acted upon, the bill being laid aside. Mr. Palmer, chairman of the committee to prepare charges against Judge Swayne, reported twelve articles of impeachment and gave notice that on Thursday next he would call up the charges for action. Mr. Gillett submitted a minority report.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senate—The attention of the senate today was divided between the statehood question and the government regulation of railroads. Mr. Newlands made a long speech supporting his bill in the railroad subject. The amendment to the statehood bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians in what is now Indian Territory for all time and in other sections for ten years created considerable discussion and failed of passage. The amendment making a donation of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the public schools of the proposed state of Arizona was adopted after striking out the provision for the payment of interest on the same. All other amendments to the bill were agreed to. A resolution by Mr. Elkins calling on the interstate commerce commission for details of all the cases which have come before that body was adopted. The following bills were passed: Permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Minneapolis, making the restriction on the transportation of lottery tickets between the states applicable to transportation between the states and territories. At 4:15 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

House—The house today, in committee of the whole, discussed the army appropriation, adopting an amendment providing that retired officers above the grade of major should not receive the full pay of the grade when assigned to duty with the militia of the several states. Several members declared that this was directed especially at General Miles, appointed adjutant general of Massachusetts, and some sharp debate followed. Mr. Prince (Ill.) severely criticised the expenditures for the army, pointing to the 256 brigadier generals on the retired list. He declared they could not have been retired by operation of the law, though he disclaimed any intention of charging any maladministration Mr Johnson (S. C.), in a speech, favored an agreement among the cotton growers to curtail production next year one-half. Mr. Clark (Mo.) offered an amendment to prevent the enlistment of Filipinos, Hawaiians and Porto Ricans in the United States military service, the object being to do away with the Porto Rican regiment. It was laid aside. A message from the President was read, in which he recommended the appointment in the naval service of four midshipmen dismissed for hazing from the naval academy. The committee on inaugural ceremonies was announced as follows: Messrs Dalzell (Pa.), Crumpacker (Ind.), and Williams (Miss.).

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senate—Mr. Gallinger from the committee on commerce reported the merchant marine commission's ship subsidy bill. Mr. Berry said a minority of the committee opposed a favorable report. Mr. Bailey said the commission had been pledged to report in favor of discriminating duties and not a subsidy. Messrs. Gallinger and Lodge combated the suggestion. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up and the provision requiring the labeling of carriages used by government officials other than cabinet officers was stricken out. A discussion of civil service was participated in by Messrs. Gorman, Cullom, Allison, Stewart and others. Mr. Berry made a point of order against the amendment increasing the salaries of members of the civil service commission from $3,500 to $4,000, but pending its decision the senate adjourned.

House—The articles of impeachment against Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida, were brought up and explained by Mr. Palmer, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, called on Mr. Lamar, of Florida, who filed the charges against the judge, to admit or repudiate an alleged interview which the former claimed tended to incite the people to violence against Judge Swayne. Mr. Lamar emphatically denied any suggestion from him that could be construed into advising assassination or murder. He said that although Judge Swayne was known to be the most lawless man in Florida, he had remained secure from bodily harm. Mr. Littlefield will continue his remarks tomorrow. A bill was passed authorizing the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Minneapolis. The Shackleford authorizing the committee on interstate commerce to investigate the Panama Railway company was adopted.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Senate.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed after the chair had sustained a point of order against an amendment increasing the salaries of civil service commissioners from $3,500 to $4,000. Mr. Beveridge sought to have a day fixed for a vote on the statehood bill, but Mr. Gorman objected and the calendar was taken up. Bills were passed amending the law governing the distribution of public documents, granting pensions to the families of Indian policemen killed in the capture of Sitting Bull in 1890, extending the law relative to the intimidation of witnesses in federal courts to witnesses before United States commissioners and appropriating $3,000 for Charles C. Hooper, a blacksmith, who lost an eye while in the employ of the government. The question of policy involved in the last named measure was debated at length. Several private pension bills were passed.

House.—The Senate amendments to the Philippine government bill were nonconcurred in and the measure was sent to conference. Mr. Sheppard, of Texas, introduced a bill prohibiting the payment of mileage to members and senators who ride on free passes. Discussion of the charges against Judge Swayne occupied the time until adjournment.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senate—The senate today received from Mr. Dubois an am

WHAT MIRACLE OF HEALING IS THIS?

The Human Heart Made to Beat Again in Woman's Body Rescued From the Grave

THE BLIND MADE TO SEE AND THE LAME TO WALK

And Hopeless Invalids Healed of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians

PROFESSOR'S PHENOMENAL POWER

Upsets Modern Medical Practice by Curing Without Useless Drugs and Medicines

Gives Services Without Charge to the Sick and Afflicted, Believing It His Duty to God and Man to Help Suffering Humanity.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 16.—(Special Correspondence.)—Discarding the useless drugs and medicines dispensed by doctors and yet healing hopeless invalids of diseases pronounced incurable by physicians and specialists, succeeding in restoring life and health when doctor after doctor failed, Professor Thomas F. Adkin, of this city, has proven the value of a wonderful discovery that threatens to upset modern medical practice. In the face of opposition, criticism, even ridicule, he has persisted in his belief that hope should not be lost until actual and unmistakable dissolution of the body occurs. He claims, and offers evidence beyond doubt, that he has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman given up to death. He cites names and instances, where, by means of his discovery, he has made the blind see and the lame walk; where he has permanently cured paralysis, consumption, syphilis, rheumatism, Bright's disease, and other diseases heretofore supposed to be incurable. More than that, he states that he can cure the sick in their own homes hundreds of miles away without stirring from his office. In one instance, that of a Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Texas, the witnesses say that he raised her from the dead. Whether that is literally true or not, there is little doubt but that the woman would be in her grave today were it not for this man's strange power over human life and his marvelous control over disease. Mrs. Phillips had been a hopeless invalid for many years, and for the last five had been bedfast, could lie on one side only, and was covered with bedsores. She was suffering from a severe complication of diseases, including stomach, kidney, and female troubles, and had been under treatment of twelve different hospitals and various doctors, all of whom failed to help her and pronounced her case incurable. Her agonies were so great that they threw her into convulsive spasms, while her body was wasted to skin and bones. All the medicines given her were without effect, and she was rapidly nearing her grave, when she heard of Prof. Adkin. Broken in body, pain-weary, and without faith, but hoping against hope in this last desperate chance, she wrote to him. He replied at once, saying that he would take her case, assuring her that he could and would save her life and restore her to health. And notwithstanding what the doctors had said, he did cure her completely so that today she is up and about, a well woman, joyous, thankful, and enthusiastic. Another case almost equally remarkable was that of Mr. R. A. Waller, of Piney, Mo., who for four years was paralyzed and was steadily growing more helpless in spite of all the doctors who attended him. His cure was so quick and marvelous that, in a letter he says: "It was like bringing the dead to life." Prof. Adkin cured Mrs. M. W. Nolen, of Covington, Ga., of a malignant cancer without the knife or probe; he stopped the Great White Plague, consumption, in the case of Miss H. L. Kelley, of Seal Cove, Me., and hundreds of other suffering men and women have likewise been rescued by this wonderful man; who seems to control some mysterious force not known to ordinary mortals.

When called upon for an interview, Prof. Adkin said:

"Yes, I remember the cases you mention, but do not quite understand why they should cause any special astonishment, since they are no more wonderful than scores of other cures I have made since I announced my discovery to the world. I firmly believe that there is no disease I may not cure, and whatever other men may do or fail to do, I mean to keep on healing the sick and afflicted of any disease they may have just as long as I am able. I make no exceptions, rich or poor, east or west, wherever they live, it is all the same to me. All who are sick from any cause may be cured in their own homes simply by writing and telling me the name of their trouble or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them of my services absolutely without charge. I feel that it is my duty to God and man to give freely, to help all who are afflicted and not to use my discovery merely to make money."

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. I know it may seem an unusual thing to do, but if I choose to help the earth's physical unfortunates without pay, there's nothing to prevent my doing so, is there? I have my own reason for my course in this matter and I do not want anyone to feel that by taking advantage of my offer they are accepting charity. I will have my reward in proving to the world the great value of my discovery, and the uselessness of wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary."

"What is this discovery?"

"I can show you better than I can explain. Have some one who is sick write to me and watch the results. If you do so I would prefer that you select a chronic case, some one whom physicians have said cannot be cured. Any doctor may cure a simple case with a few doses of medicines, but I want those where both doctors and medicines have failed. Tell anyone who wants to be cured to write to me addressing Professor Thomas F. Adkin, Office 370 H, Rochester, N. Y."

"But how can you cure those at a distance; those whom you never see?"

"Just as easily and just as surely as though I went to them or they came to me. Distance makes no difference. Whether they live one or a thousand miles away is all the same. A letter is all that is necessary to enlist my aid. What other men may or may not be able to do, how they fail or what they charge makes no difference to me. My power is supreme."

Investigation proves that Professor Adkin's claims are more than borne out by the facts, and that he fulfills his promise of free service to the very letter.

BURTON GETS NEW TRIAL

Supreme Court Reverses Verdict for Sentenced Senator.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The case of Senator J. R. Burton was decided by the supreme court of the United States today dismissing the writ of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit and reversing the verdict of the district court for the eastern district of Missouri on the ground that the payments to Burton were made in Washington.

The district court was therefore reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Refugees May Return.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.—An irad, which doubtless will be helpful in tranquilizing Macedonia, authorizes the return of 3,000 Bulgarian refugees to their homes in the Vilayet of Adrianople, and also orders Inspector General Hilmi Pasha to see that the annuity granted to Macedonian Bulgarians is respected and that acts of injustice are stopped.

CHANGE CANAL CONTROL

President and Taft Want Smal Commission.

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt in a brief message transmitting to congress yesterday the first annual report of the Panama canal commission, together with a letter from Secretary Taft relating to Panama affairs, recommends that he be given greater discretion, as he is charged with the responsibility of constructing the canal. The board of canal commissioners, he says, should be reduced to five or preferably three members, whose duties, powers and salaries shou:d be assigned by the President.

The President's message is as follows:

I transmit herewith the report of the Isthmian canal commission, accompanied by a letter of the secretary of war, under whose supervision I have by executive order placed the work of the commission. I concur with the secretary of war in the view that the present provision of law, by which the work of building the canal has to be done only through a body of seven members, is inelastic and clumsy and I earnestly recommend a change so that the President, who is charged with the responsibility of building the canal, may exercise greater discretion in the organization of the personnel through whom he is to discharge this duty.

The general plans for the work must be agreed upon with the aid of the best engineers of the country who should act as an advisory or consulting body. The consulting engineers should not be put on the commission, which should be used only as an executive instrument for the executive and administrative work. The actual work of executing the general plans agreed upon by the commission after receiving the conclusions of the advising engineers, must be done by an engineer in charge, and we now have an excellent engineer. It is in my judgment inadvisable therefore to restrict the executive's choice of commissioners to representatives of the engineer corps of the army or the navy. The commission should consist of five, or preferably of three, members, whose respective duties, and salaries should be assigned to them by the President, and who should be placed under the member of the cabinet whom the President desires. Of these men the one appointed as administrator of the canal strip should also serve as minister to Panama.

Theodore Roosevelt.

COMBES' RESIGNATION IN

French Minister Thinks His Policies Should Continue.

Paris, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the council of ministers today, held under presidency of Premier Combes, in the absence of President Loubet, who was attending the funeral of his mother at Marsanne, M. Combes communicated to the council the text of a letter announcing the resignation of himself and his colleagues. It was arranged that the ministers should proceed together to the Elysee palace upon the return of M. Loubet for the submission of the letter to the president. It was also arranged that the cabinet request the chamber of deputies to temporarily suspend its sessions, as the ministers had no desire to participate in the work of the house pending consideration of their resignations.

The letter lengthily sets forth the reasons for the resignation of the cabinet maintaining that as the ministry had not been placed in the minority in the chambers its policies should prevail in the new ministry.

MAY ADMIT OKLAHOMA

No More of It in Utah Than in New York.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Judge James A. Miner, of Salt Lake, formerly of the supreme court of Utah, was recalled today as a witness in the Smoot investigation, before the senate committee on privileges and elections. He testified as to Mr. Smoot's good character and to his prominence politically. In 1890 when Judge Miner went to Utah, he said that Mr. Smoot was regarded as one of the coming men and one who had always stood for the enforcement of the laws. Polygamy is decreasing so rapidly, said the witness, that he believed Utah would be better in ten years than any state in the union.

"There is no more polygamous or unlawful co-habitation in Utah than there is in New York or the district of Columbia," he added. Chairman Burrows questioned Judge Miner concerning the extent polygamy is practiced among the heads of the church. He said it was not generally understood before this investigation, that they were continuing the practice of polygamous co-habitation, but that the testimony given had thrown further light on the subject.

Elias A. Smith, of Salt Lake, cashier of the Deseret Savings bank, was the next witness. He is a Mormon and was a member of the people's party (the Mormon party) until it was dissolved in 1891. He denied that at the meeting held for the dissolution of this party instructions were given by the church that certain should be Democrats and others Republican and some independent in politics. He said that every person was left free to follow his own inclination.

Mr. Smith asserted that the Mormon church does not control any business organization, although it does own stock in many concerns. Many companies alleged to be Mormon concerns were mentioned and the witness denied in every instance that the Mormon church holds a majority of stock. He declared that Mormons are independent in politics and that they resent the "whisperings that Mormon officials seek to influence the Mormon votes." Speaking of the Thatcher incident Mr. Smith said it was because of differences with his brother apostles over religious matters that the church objected to Thatcher's candidacy for senator.

Mr. Smith said he had been through the endowment house once for himself and twice for relatives, but he objected to answering any questions concerning the ceremonies. He said he is the second cousin of President Smith.

On cross-examination Mr. Smith said that in his opinion it would be no worse for President Smith to perform a plural marriage ceremony than for an underling to do so. Since the manifesto, he said, many polygamists have ceased to cohabit with their plural wives, and that these women have not been ostrachised because of their position. The witness testified that many young Mormons believe polygamists married before the manifesto should be permitted to live out their plural marriages.

William P. O'Meara, a resident of Salt Lake since 1890, testified that the sentiment of young Mormons is against polygamy, and that many of them would be willing to have polygamous offenses punished by the federal government. He said he was not in Utah for missionary purposes, and did not bother with the Mormon question, which, he said, was the position of most Gentiles on that subject. He was of the opinion that the church does not interfere in politics, and that the eligibility of Senator Smoot for a high political office had been recognized for a number of years.

PENSION BILL BY JACKSON

Would Give All Incapacitated Veterans $30 a Month.

Washington, Jan. 14.—A pension bill which is intended to do away with the necessity for the enactment of private pension laws, has been introduced by Representative Jackson, of Ohio. It provides that all soldiers who require the constant attendance of a nurse or are totally disabled shall be placed on the rolls at the rate of $30 per month. It will be necessary for the soldier to prove that his disability originated in the service. Most of this class of claims are now taken care of by private bills or only draw $12 per month under the law of 1890.

IS GIVEN BETTER PLACE

Bristow Resigns Position In Postal Department

Washington, Jan. 14.—Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general has tendered to the President his resignation as an officer of the postal service to take effect on January 20. By an executive order, President Roosevelt has designated Mr. Bristow as a special commissioner to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States and Europe, to determine the best policy of managing the Panama railroad.

The announcement came at the conclusion of an extended conference between the President, Secretary Taft, Mr. Bristow and Senator Long, of Kansas.

After the conference at the White House, Senator Long said that the transfer of Mr. Bristow from the postoffice department to work in connection with the proposed isthmian canal had been under consideration for a long time.

"Secretary Taft," said the senator, "desired to utilize Mr. Bristow's services in connection with the work of constructing the canal and has had the idea in mind of appointing him a commissioner to investigate trade and freight rates conditions ever since he returned from the Isthmus of Panama. The President readily acceded to Secretary Taft's suggestion, and as the work will be entirely congenial, Mr. Bristow has accepted the new position."

Mr. Bristow has had interviews with the President and Secretary Taft regarding the matter, but his final determination was not reached until yesterday. His decision to accept the special commissionership was hastened, it is understood, by the transfer Thursday of the division of postoffice inspectors from the bureau of the fourth assistant postmaster general to the direct control of the postmaster general himself. Mr. Bristow regarded the issuance of the order of transfer of the division as a reflection upon him.

That the order as to the inspectors' division was not issued with the idea of humiliating Mr. Bristow is evidenced by the President's action.

COFFEE CROP IS A FAILURE

And Haytien Government May Be Unable to Pay Its Debts.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The coffee crop of Hayti is almost a failure, according to a report to the state department from Minister Powell. He says that not more than fifty per cent of the crop will be saved. This is a sad blow to the government, which was dependent upon the revenues from coffee exports to pay current expenses and to meet foreign obligations. The fact has greatly depressed business, and exchange is 560, and rising.

The minister reports that the Haytien government has considerably increased duties on imports of rum and other liquors and wines, and has imposed a system of license fees which practically prohibit peddling, the latter measure being directed against the Syrians who have been monopolizing the retail business of the republic.

Present for President.

Havana, Jan. 11.—President Palma has forwarded to President Roosevelt an elegantly bound copy of the documents in fac simile recording the establishment and recognition of the Cuban republic. The cover is appropriately lettered as a gift to the President of the United States.

TO DITCH MORTON PLAN

Congress Will Allow Only Three Battleships.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Three battleships and nothing else. This is the program of the house leaders for naval increase legislation this session. There is a practical agreement among the majority members of the house committee on this plan, and they have strong hopes that it will be adopted by the house. It is the administration will win a substantial victory in the matter of types, although Secretary Morton's recommendation for six scout cruisers will fail.

It is proposed to have the three battle ships of the 16,000 ton class, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament, as well as having the highest practical speed. The committee leaders believe they should be built on exactly the same lines as the 16,000 ton ships already authorized.

Should this bill go through it will place the cost of this year's naval authorizations at $21,000,000, against $29,000,000 in last year's bill, which provided for one first class battle ship, two first class armored cruisers, two scout cruisers and two colliers.

There is some opposition among Democrats to the President's greater navy ideas and there will be a struggle in the house against any considerable increase; but only on rare occasions has the navy committee's program been repudiated.

The great increase in the cost of the government's military establishment is put forward by the economists of congress, and especially the high tariff men, as the real reason for Speaker Cannon's "gap" between receipts and expenditures. An attack will be made all along the line on the navy and army appropriations, but the naval committee hopes to get three battle ships in the house, since they have cut out the six scout cruisers recommended and thus reduced the cost of new construction by nearly $10,000,000 from last year's figures.

The three battle ship plan will be fought vigorously in the senate naval committee, where there is a decided disposition to curtail the larger types. Senator Hale will try to have the authorization cut down to one battle ship, and it is possible the two committees will compromise on two big ships.

The President uses every opportunity to talk in favor of a greater navy to all members of the senate and house who call on him. He will be greatly disappointed at any curtailment of the administration plan.

FOR NATIONAL RED CROSS

President Roosevelt Names Incorporators for Organization.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of congress approved January 5, 1905, providing for the incorporation of the American National Red Cross, the President has designated the following named persons to act as incorporators of said association:

Alvey A. Adee, assistant secretary of war; Charles Hellan Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; Brigadier-General George B. Davis, judge advocate general United States army; Louis A. Bradt, assistant attorney general; Medical Director John C. Boyd, United States navy.

The following named persons have been appointed members of the central committee of the American National Red Cross:

Surgeon General W. H. Reypen, U. S. navy, retired, chairman; Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state; Charles Hallan Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; Brigadier General George B. Davis, judge advocate general United States army; Louis A. Bradt, assistant attorney general; Medical Director John C. Boyd, United States navy; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York; Samuel Mather, Cleveland, O.; H. Kirke Porter, Pennsylvania; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts.

MORMONS' OATH BINDING

Witnesses Refuse to Tell Details of It.

Washington, Jan. 14.—James E. Lynch, of Salt Lake, was the first witness today in the Smoot investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections. He is a Democrat and a non-Mormon. Attorney Vancott, for Senator Smoot, examined the witness concerning the statement that Angus M. Cannon, his brother-in-law, had said he had witnessed the marriage of Abram Cannon and Lillian Hamlin on the high seas in 1896. Mr. Lynch said he investigated the statement by Angus Cannon, at the request of E. B. Critchlow, and found that Angus Cannon was not in California in 1896, but the witness admitted that his brother-in-law had made the statement.

He declared, however, that Cannon was drunk when he said it.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Lynch concerning the feeling of young Mormons on the question of polygamy. The witness said they felt that the practice must be "done away with," but that he had heard nothing of the young Mormons making a protest to the heads of the church.

Hugh M. Dougall, of Springville, Utah, who explained that he was "fired" from the Mormon church, was called to the stand. He is postmaster of his town of 3,500 inhabitants. He could think of only five polygamists in Springville and said there had been no new polygamous marriages there since 1890. His expulsion from the church in 1874 or 1875, he said, had not made a particle of difference in his business even though a majority of his business came from Mormons. As a Mormon he took the endowments in 1862.

H. E. Booth, of Salt Lake, a non-Mormon lawyer, who went to Utah from Iowa in 1885, and has been active in the politics of his state, asserted that the Mormon church, as a church, did not interfere in political affairs, but that individuals took an interest in politics in the same way that other citizens did. He gave numerous instances of prominent church members being defeated by candidates who had been responsible for anti-Mormon agitation. Mr. Booth was on the stand for some time yesterday afternoon.

On the subject of Mormons obtaining consent to run for political office, Mr. Booth's understanding was that all apostles were on a salary to serve the church and had duties to perform and owed something to the church. He said he believed the church opposed the election of Moses Thatcher for congress, and he was glad of it, because Thatcher was a polygamist.

It was his belief that President Joseph Smith had kept the church out of politics. As to polygamy the witness said:

"I believe polygamy is as dead as slavery. Ninety-eight per cent. of the Mormons themselves are opposed to plural marriages."

POLYGAMY WILL DIE OUT

Senate Sentiment Against Arizona and New Mexico.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The intention is to keep the statehood bill to the front in the senate during the present week, with the hope on the part of its friends that by the end of the week they may be able to get an agreement to vote on it. Thus far the opponents of the measure have held out stubbornly against naming a day for a vote, and while they do not say it in explicit terms that it is their intention to filibuster against the passage of the bill, it is evident that unless a compromise can be reached for the elimination of Arizona from the measure they will make an effort to prevent a vote before the close of the present session.

On this account there is coming to be more or less discussion of plans for the modification of the bill, and most of the talk gravitates towards the amendment suggested by Senator Foraker for separation of the votes on Arizona and New Mexico on the question of admission, or that suggested by Senator Bard, confining the operation of the bill to the creation of the state of Oklahoma out of the territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, entirely eliminating New Mexico and Arizona from the bill. A number of Republicans have announced themselves favorable to either of these modifications, and the hope is expressed that the Democratic senators may be brought to accept them.

In the meantime the debate will go on. Senator Bate, the senior Democratic member of the committee on territories, says that a number of Democratic senators are prepared to take the floor in opposition to the bill in its present shape. He would not admit a willingness to accept the Foraker or Bard amendment, but said that either of them would be debated. Other Democrats do not manifest a disposition to hold out so stiffly, and some say frankly that they feel liberally inclined towards the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory if the bill can be confined to those territories. Senator Beveridge, who is in charge of the bill, will be absent from the city during the greater part of the week, and the bill will be in charge of Senator Nelson. Mr. Beveridge goes to Indianapolis to be present at his prospective re-election to the senate, and will not return until Friday.

ARID LANDS RECLAIMED

Over Nine Million Acres Benefited by Irrigation.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The bureau of the census has just published a bulletin showing the condition of irrigation in the United States in 1902. This report was authorized by a joint resolution passed by the House at the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and was prepared under the supervision of Mr. LeGrand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, by Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard, now of the Geological Survey.

The statistics for 1902 show that 33,415 systems with 59,311 miles of main canals and ditches irrigated 9,478,077 acres on 134,036 farms. The amount expended in constructing these systems was $93,320,452.

The increase from 1899 to 1902 was more than 20 per cent. for the number of irrigated farms, the number of irrigated acres, and the construction cost of the systems.

The statistics are classified according to the three sources of water supply—streams, springs and wells. The streams are by far the most important, since they supplied more than three-fourths of all the systems and more than nine-tenths of the irrigated farms and acreage.

Of the nine states and two territories in the arid region, California ranked first in both the number of irrigated farms and in the total construction cost of systems; Utah ranked second in the number of farms and third in the construction cost; and Colorado ranked third in the number of farms and second in the construction cost. In total irrigated area, Colorado ranked first; California, second; and Montana, third.

For the arid region the average construction cost per acre was $9.14, and the average per irrigation system was $2,710.

Opposes Rate Bill.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, and authorized to voice the sentiment of the New York Central, Erie, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and other railway companies, spoke vigorously today before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce against the Cooper-Quarles bill or any proposition to authorize the interstate commerce commission to fix railway rates.

HAY REMINDS CHINA.

Gives Friendly Warning Not to Forget Neutrality.

Washington, Jan. 17.—China's attention has again been indirectly invited by the American government to the necessity for a faithful maintenance of her neutrality not only in her personal interest, but in the interest of the world's peace. Secretary Hay, on the receipt of the full text of Count Lamsdorff's note expressing Russia's belief that China's neutrality had been repeatedly violated, prepared instructions for the American charge at Pekin directing him to make inquiry of the Chinese government regarding the situation.

It is specifically declared that this action cannot in any way be construed as indicating that this government assumes responsibility for the charges made by Russia. Nevertheless, in view of Russia's expressed anxiety over the situation in China, which her investigation discloses, the American government is ready to do what it can to save China and the other neutral powers from the far-reaching complications which it is feared would follow an extension to Chinese territory of the zone of hostilities.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, called on Secretary Hay at his home. Although suffering from a cold, the secretary is keeping in close touch with the situation and it can be stated that this government by no means has abandoned the hope that China may yet be saved from an extension of hostilities across the borders of Manchuria.

The long heralded Russian note reached Secretary Hay from the Russian embassy direct. It was in French and its substance was given the secretary several days ago by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, during a call at the state department. A synopsis of the note is:

The Russian ambassadors to the several powers are invited by Count Lamsdorff in the circular note to call to the attention of the minister for foreign affairs of the governments to which they are respectively accredited the fact that at the beginning of the war the imperial government for humanitarian reasons agreed to the proposal of the Washington cabinet regarding the localization of military operations and the recognition of the neutrality of Chinese territory and announced its decision to the powers last February.

That since the outbreak of the war the Japanese have used the islands of Madao as a base for their naval operations.

That many importations have been made by the Japanese into Dalny without interference of contraband of war shipped from Chefoo and other ports on the Chinese coast; also that the government factories at Hanyan furnished iron ore to the Japanese for the use of their soldiers.

That to all the representations of the imperial government to the Pekin government regarding these incidents, the Chinese ministers for foreign affairs gave vague promises and evasive answers; that reports recently received indicate that the Chinese government, not content with the violations of neutrality of this kind, flagrant as they are, are now seriously preparing to take an active part in the military operations; that an agitation against all the whites without exception has taken hold on the people and is being constantly stimulated.

That the imperial government finds it impossible not to call the attention of the powers to the above mentioned facts which prove clearly that its efforts to assure the neutrality of China have failed, solely because of the character of the acts of the Japanese and their intimidating pressure upon the government at Pekin.

That the experience of the past eleven months has made it evident that China either is unable to or does not wish to adhere to her given pledges; that, without going further back than the Ryeshitehi incident at Chefoo, it would be easy to state many cases in which the rules of neutrality have been violated by China to the advantage and profit of Japan; that it has been established many times that certain bodies of Chinese mounted bandits have operated on neutral territory, and that they have been commanded by Japanese officers; also that whole detachments of these bandits have been enrolled in the Japanese army and are receiving a regular remuneration from the government at Tokio in payment for their services, and that Japanese instructors have been admitted all along to the Chinese military service and accompany the Chinese troops stationed on the northern border of the province of Chili, professedly for the purpose of maintaining neutrality.

That it has been ascertained after careful inquiry, to which attention is most earnestly invited, that, shall this continue, Russia in consequence will find herself obliged to consider the neutrality of China from the standpoint of Russia's interest.

In a conversation last night Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, reiterated that Japan desired and intended, if possible, to adhere strictly to her agreement to respect China's neutrality.

"But," he added, "if the Russian generals invite them to Mongolia our commanders, under the circumstances, could hardly be expected to refuse the invitation."

NOT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Porto Rican Legislature Votes Down Bill Providing for It.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 17.—In the legislature a bill declaring for independence under an American protectorate was killed.

The bill was introduced by a member of the Unionist party, but the Republicans supported it and it was defeated by Unionist votes.

WANTS NO CHANGES.

President Desires Ratification of Treaties.

Washington, Jan. 11.—If the arbitration treaties now pending before the United States senate are emasculated, the President will withdraw them from consideration.

He has let this be understood clearly.

At the conference last Saturday between him and prominent members of the senate and house of representatives, he informed the senators that he desired the arbitration treaties to be ratified. He desired them to know that he would not permit the pending treaties to be radically changed as it had been intimated they might be in the course of their consideration by the senate.

The treaties now pending were negotiated by Secretary Hay with the representatives of the powers and all of them were signed in Washington. The conventions entered into were with France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain and Austria-Hungary. The President and Secretary Hay felt, in negotiating the treaties, that a long step toward universal arbitration and, consequently, universal peace, had been taken. Both have expressed surprise that an attitude inimical to the conventions should have been assumed by some senators.

The President has impressed upon members of congress, particularly of the senate, that he regards the arbitration treaties and a formidable American navy as the best assurance of peace the United States possibly could have. He told several callers today, therefore, that he wanted the treaties ratified and the naval program carried out without serious modification.

The senate committee on foreign relations today continued consideration of the arbitration treaties. Senator Bacon proposed an amendment providing that interests of a state shall not be arbitrated, but no action was taken. The treaties are opposed in their present form by southern senators, who do not wish to have their states involved by reason of bonds held abroad and which have been repudiated by the states.

EVADE HEAD TAX.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12.—A scheme has been discovered whereby many Chinese of Victoria have been evading the head tax of $500, formerly $100, which is placed on incoming Chinese. The act states that a Chinese student shall be admitted free.

Many young Chinese have attended the city schools after arrival, and after remaining a year at the schools have been given a certificate to that effect.

The Chinese have been enabled to secure a refund of the head tax on presenting these certificates.

KANSAS MAN IN COURT

Makes Breezy Argument to Supreme Judges.

Washington, Jan. 13.—With a characteristically breezy eloquence, A. E. Crane, of Kansas, completely upset the solemnity of the United States supreme court by injecting into his argument some of the ginger and snap peculiar to his western training and practice. Dignity gave way to amused surprise when the black robed justices were assured that "you fellows must realize the importance of this decision."

In the easy, go-as-you-please presentation of his case Mr. Crane intended not the slightest disrespect, nor was there any disposition on the part of the court to regard it in such a light, but he ruthlessly trampled on all the timehonored traditions, and actually conveyed the idea that he wasn't afraid to "speak out in meeting."

The case involved an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Crane's client had been convicted of selling liquor to an Indian, and was in jail for his crime. He was naturally anxious to get out, and his attorney, in order to accomplish the desired end, brought out legal points that had never before commanded the attention of the court.

Mr. Crane contended that his client had sold liquor to a man who was a citizen of the state of Kansas and that the government could not step in and assume guardianship over his person and acts, for the reason that in voting, owning property and paying taxes, he exercised all the privileges of citizenship. He further contended that the Kansas Indians no longer maintain tribal relations, that they possess lands allotted in severalty and that the federal government had no jurisdiction over them, as they are citizens of Kansas.

Mr. Crane declared that the government in this case assumed to separate the Indian citizen of Kansas into two parts, and insisted that it took "more than the power of the United States to separate a man from his appetite, and especially in Kansas." He protested against the contention of the solicitor general that the government had jurisdiction over the appetite of the Kansas citizen and the state over his person.

Justice Harlan took a hand in the proceedings by asking, so that it could be heard throughout the chamber, if "a man could not be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any state," and was promptly informed that "it was impossible, according to decisions of the supreme court of the United States."

It is contended that a decision in the case argued by Mr. Crane might affect the right of Representative Curtis, of Kansas, to retain his seat in congress. He is an Indian, and has been allotted him, he is technically a ward of the government, and yet, as a citizen of Kansas, is acceptably serving his state in the lower house. In the case now before the court the question of citizenship is involved, and a decision against the right of a man to sell liquor to a Kansas Indian, who loves it neither more nor less than any other Indian, might have the effect of depriving Mr. Curtis of his seat.

THE WHEAT DRAWBACK.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The details of Secretary Shaw's order providing for a drawback on inspected wheat are: "A complete and detailed record must be kept showing the quantity of wheat imported, the date of manufacture and the amount of wheat used in the manufacture of each grade and brand of flour, and the amount of flour of each grade and brand produced, and the quantity of the several by-products, including screenings and waste, the value of the wheat so used and the value at the mill of each grade or brand of flour and of each and every by-product, including screenings and waste.

"The packages containing the flour so manufactured shall be so marked as to render identification easy and certain, to the end that treasury officials at the port of exportation may determine by examination the essential facts above stated.

"A sworn abstract from the records at the mill shall be filed with the collector of customs at New York each week and therefrom the collector will furnish extracts are needed from exportation."

Other provisions are also made to insure the government against imposition and to prevent injustice to millers.

In making the liquidation, the duty paid on the wheat used in the manufacture of the article exported, less one per cent, will be divided between the several grades or brands of flour and the several by-products, including screenings, pro rata, in proportion to the value of each at the time and place of manufacture and a drawback allowed in accordance therewith on each article actually exported.

SCHOOL HOUSE REFORM.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 11.—Kansas is leading a movement to equip her 10,000 school houses with window shades and lace curtains. The forthcoming session of the legislature may be asked to make this compulsory in the proper equipment of a school house.

At the recent meeting of the State Teachers' association the new reform was discussed. The first school house in Kansas equipped with green shades and lace curtains stands near Lawrence, and was built by J. C. Barrett, an old Indian trader and fighter, years ago. Before his death he persuaded his wife and daughter to superintend the placing of lace curtains over all the windows.

Burnett's children keep up the custom of supplying the red school house with lace curtains, shades, washbowls, soap, towels and combs. Now it is proposed to start a movement to equip every school house in Kansas with those adjuncts necessary to the health, eyesight and comfort of the children.

FOUND GEMS IN JAR.

New York, Jan. 12.—Buried in a glass jar in West 155th street, near Central avenue, detectives have found more than $23,000 worth of jewelry, the property of Mrs. Ambrose Clark, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Potter, wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter, which were stolen from the Clark home on July 7, 1904.

Lodged in a cell at police headquarters to await the arrival of Cooperstown officers is William Coleman, most of whose sixty years of life have been spent in penal institutions.

Coleman was arrested in this city on July 26 last for the theft and held by a magistrate at Cooperstown until November, when the grand jury failing to indict him, he was set at liberty.

From the moment of Coleman's release in Cooperstown he was kept constantly under surveillance. Last week detectives saw Coleman go to a brick wall in West 155th street, where he began digging in the snow. Monday night the detectives went to the place where they discovered the jewels. Coleman was arrested near the spot where the treasure was hidden.

Favor Tariff Reform.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Republican members of the Massachusetts delegation in the house met today and adopted resolutions favoring tariff revision. The resolution, which was voted for by ten Republicans from the state, was worded as follows:

"We believe in a prompt readjustment of tariff schedules along lines of protection."

Bibles Are Restored.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.—The intervention of the American legation has been successful, and the Bibles seized at Mersina and Trebizend, Bibles been restored to the American Bible Society's agent.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 14.—Bradstreet's says: Activity in industry, particularly iron and steel and allied trades, furnishes a contrast to conditions in distributive trade, in which there is some irregularity, with seasonal quietness predominating in all but a few sections. The undertone of the general situation is, however, one of strength, the potential demand is thought to be very large, stocks in all hands are light, and the feeling is one of confidence.

Midwinter quiet rules wholesale trade in most lines and speculation in securities and staples is quiet to dull at generally steady prices. Generally speaking, manufacturing industry having three to four months' business booked ahead is running very full and displays more surface activity than does new business. The season for clearance sales in retail lines is well under way, and a large distribution is being stimulated by special prices and by seasonable weather conditions in most sections. A notably quiet trade at present is that of cotton goods, which feel the effects of recent price declines in the raw material in backward buying. This is most notable at the east and at some large central western markets, and is responsible for reports of a smaller volume of spring business doing than a year ago, when cotton and cotton goods were advancing rapidly. Some cancellations are reported in this line in the southwest. Aside from this, however, the volume of advance orders is of good proportions. Hardware manufacturers report three to four months' orders ahead; the shoe trace is looking up at the east, with buyers taking higher priced goods more freely; the woolen goods trade is in a strong position owing to the strength of the raw material, which is being bought heavily in Argentina and Australia for American account; the iron and steel trade is producing at close to the maximum; the coke situation has improved, and famine prices are no longer asked, and soft coal has been helped by cold weather and a better supply of cars. Bank clearings show gains in only over last week, but over this week a year ago. Railway earnings returns indicate a very full business proceeding through the country, and failures are rather less than the annual normal clean up involves, though the south contributes more than at corresponding periods in recent preceding years. Collections as a whole rank as fair to good, though the south still complains, and some extensions are asked for there.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Jan. 12, number 295, against 278 last week, 315 in the like week in 1904; 334 in 1903; 291 in 1902 and 290 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 24 as against 18 last week and 39 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 17.—Close.—General trade, today, in all grains, was moderate. The close showed prices a shade weaker on wheat, averaging 1¼c decline in cash and January to ⅝o on May and ½c on July. The coarse grains closed steady. Seeds were unchanged. Exports in wheat amounted to 63,000 bu. Absence of demand caused a weaker start, though the opening was steady. Some light commission buying, presumably on resting orders, turned the market with a better tone and a slight improvement of prices resulted. Selling was about as general as the buying. Northwest situation was reported weaker on expectation of larger terminal receipts and the continued talk of poor flour sales and absence of demand for it, as expressed by the millers. Cables were weak though steady, Broomhall attributing the weakness to cheaper Argentina offerings and weaker American situation.

The southwest and northwest were liberal in their offerings. As these began to come out, the support was gradually withdrawn. Meantime the market worked lower, when a rally was made on some investment buying orders. Bradstreet's available supply indicated a decrease of 1,500,000 bushels, against a decrease of 3,910,000 last year.

Primary wheat receipts were 482,000 bu., against 470,000 last week and 829,000 a year ago; shipments were 228,000 bu., against 297,000 and 541,000.

Slow demand for corn resulted in an easier tone in the July option, while the May held up to yesterday's level. Cash and January were entirely neglected. Cables were weaker. Receipts were larger. Offerings were smaller and scattered. Values were practically unchanged.

Flax shorts covering held that commodity up to yesterday's level. The influences, in the main, were bearish. Bradstreet's available supply showed a gain of 327,000 bushels. Offerings were moderate. Valentine and Pringle filtered liberally their holdings. Receipts were 120 bushels.

Primary corn receipts were 817,000 bushels, against 332,000 last week and 1,206,000 a year ago; shipments were 387,000 bushels, against 594,000 and 604,000.

Oats were steady though a shade lower in the May. Trade was dull and no damage developed, while offerings were slow. Receipts were moderate. No motive appeared to break the lethargy which has apparently settled over this commodity.

No change showed itself in the closing of oats. Prices were firm at yesterday's level. Demand continued slow. Offerings were light. Exports were 5,000 bushels. Available showed a decrease of 1,426,000 bushels.

Clover seed started out firm. Receipts were light and offerings were slow. Demand is small and scattered. Shipments were small. Off grades best sellers. No change shown during the first hour. Closing values were unchanged. Market was without feature. Estimates for tomorrow were 110 bags.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
			Jan. 17	Jan. 16	
Wheat.					
Cash	1.17½	1.17½	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.17¾
Jan	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17¼	1.17¾